The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 8153 第八千壹百五十三號 光緒甲申年正月十一日 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7TH, 1884. 禮拜四 香港英曆二月七號 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

February 5, HANKOW, British troopship, A. Robertson, London 16th December, and Singapore 30th January.

February 6, TAI-SANG, British str., 1,505, Bamford, Shanghai 2nd Feb., Ballast.—JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

February 6, BELLONA, German steamer, 789, W. Schaefer, Bangkok 29th January, General.—SIEMSSEN & CO.

February 6, WOOSUNG, British str., 1,109, Hunt, Shanghai 2nd Feb., General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

February 6, PENG-CHAO-HAI, Chinese g-bt., from Canton.

February 6, MAY, British barkentine, 237, Forbes, Wellington (N.Z.) 15th Dec., General.—ADAMSON, BELL & CO.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
FEBRUARY 6TH.

Glenfalloch, British str., for Shanghai.
Montiara, German sch., for Matupi.
Whampoa, British str., for Saigon.
Cassandra, German str., for Bangkok.
Compta, Dutch str., for Saigon.
Rory, British str., for Swatow.

DEPARTURES.

February 6, WELLE, German steamer, for Hoihow.

February 6, VORWAERTS, German steamer, for Saigon.

February 6, COMPTA, Dutch steamer, for Saigon.

February 6, RORY, British streamer, for Swatow.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Hankow*, troopship, from London, &c.—16 Military and Naval Officers, 3 Ladies and children, and drafts for the Royal Artillery and The Buffs.

Per *Tai-sang*, str., from Shanghai.—Messrs. K. M. Ross, E. J. Hughes, W. E. Hunt, E. Ruegg, Mr. and Mrs. Da Silva and family, and Capt. Koch.

Per *Woosung*, str., from Shanghai.—12 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Tai-sang* reports left Shanghai on the 2nd inst., and had strong gale from N.N.E. with thick rainy weather to Turnabout; from thence to port fine, clear weather with moderate monsoon.

The British barkentine *May* reports left Wellington (N.Z.) on the 15th Dec., and had strong N. and N.W. winds till 20 S.; then light variable wind and rainy to the Equator; from thence strong N.E. trades; experienced strong variable winds in the China Sea.

YOKOHAMA SHIPPING.

January— ARRIVALS.

14, Mikuni Maru, Japanese str., from Kobe.
14, Oceanic, British str., from San Francisco.
14, Onoura Maru, Japanese str., from Fukuda.
15, Kowyeki Maru, Jap. str., from Yokaichi.
15, Kongi Maru, Japanese str., from Yokaichi.
15, Saikai Maru, Japanese str., from Toka.
15, Seirio Maru, Japanese str., from Yokaichi.
16, Kairio Maru, Japanese str., from Handa.
16, Saiko Maru, Japanese str., from Sakada.
16, Shidzuoka Maru, Jap. str., from Shimidzu.
16, Totomi Maru, Japanese str., from Kobe.
17, Toyoshima Maru, Jap. str., from Hachinohe.
17, Hiroshima Maru, Jap. str., from Shanghai.
17, Kamtchatka, Russian str., from Kobe.
17, Matsushima Maru, Japanese bark, from Oginohama.
17, Kashgar, British str., from Hongkong.
18, Arabic, British str., from Hongkong.
18, Shario Maru, Jap. str., from Yokaichi.
18, Taganoura Maru, Jap. str., from Yokaichi.
18, Niigata Maru, Jap. str., from Hakodate.
18, Tsuruga Maru, Japanese str., from Kobe.
19, Katsumaye Maru, Jap. str., from Hakodate.
19, Guiding Star, British bark, from Takao.
19, Seirio Maru, Jap. str., from Yokaichi.
19, Shima Maru, Japanese str., from Yokaichi.
21, Gembu Maru, Jap. str., from Yokaichi.
21, Hiogo Maru, Japanese str., from Kobe.
21, Kiyokawa Maru, Jap. str., from Shimidzu.
21, Kowyeki Maru, Jap. str., from Yokaichi.
21, Okame Maru, Japanese str., from Handa.
21, Onoura Maru, Japanese str., from Hando.
21, Yoshino Maru, Jap. str., from Hakodate.
21, Ingo, German str., from Nagasaki.

January— DEPARTURES.

13, Kiyokawa Maru, Jap. str., for Shimidzu.
14, Hiogo Maru, Japanese str., for Kobe.
14, Okame Maru, Japanese str., for Handa.
14, Seisho Maru, Japanese str., for Kobe.
14, Suario Maru, Jap. str., for Yokaichi.
15, Oceanic, British str., for Hongkong.
15, Hesperia, German str., for Hamburg.
15, Ise Maru, Japanese str., for Kobe.
16, Dzukai Maru, Japanese str., for Yokaichi.
16, Kowyeki Maru, Jap. str., for Yokaichi.
16, Shima Maru, Jap. str., for Yokaichi.
16, Takasago Maru, Jap. str., for Hakodate.
16, Gembu Maru, Japanese str., for Yokaichi.
16, Saikai Maru, Japanese str., for Toka.
16, Seirio Maru, Japanese str., for Yokaichi.
17, Kanagawa Maru, Jap. str., for Nagasaki.
17, Onoura Maru, Japanese str., for Handa.
18, Loretto Fish, Amr. ship, for Hongkong.
18, Mikuni Maru, Japanese str., for Kobe.
18, Kamtchatka, Russian str., for Kobe.
18, Shidzuoka Maru, Jap. str., for Shimidzu.
18, Taganoura Maru, Jap. str., for Yokaichi.
18, Totomi Maru, Jap. str., for Hakokato.
19, Kairio Maru, Jap. str., for Yokaichi.
19, Menzaleh, French str., for Hongkong.
19, Lord of the Isles, British str., for Kobe.
19, Arabic, British str., for San Francisco.
20, Niigata Maru, Japanese str., for Kobe.
20, Owari Maru, Japanese str., for Kobe.
20, Saiko Maru, Jap. str., for Shimidzu.
20, Seirio Maru, Jap. str., for Yokaichi.
21, Dzukai Maru, Japanese str., for Atami.
21, Kiyokawa Maru, Jap. str., for Shimidzu.
21, Shima Maru, Jap. str., for Yokaichi.

VESSELS ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANILA.

(Per last Mail's Advice).

San Augustin (s.)	Manila	Dec. 10
Iphigenia (s.)	China	Dec. 13
Ida	Hongkong	Dec. 13
Dio Fili	Hongkong	Dec. 14
Achilles (s.)	Shanghai	Dec. 21
Dartmouth	Shanghai	Dec. 24
Sarpedon (s.)	Shanghai	Dec. 24

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.

(Corrected to Date).

Margrethe	Penarth	Sept. 13
Charlotte	Penarth	Sept. 13
Andromeda	Penarth	Sept. 15
H.I.R.M.S. Minna	Plymouth	Sept. 28
Lucia	London	Oct. 1
Aura	Cardiff	Oct. 15
Anna	Penarth	Oct. 21
Constanze	Penarth	Oct. 22
Amerique (s.)	Marseilles	Nov. 4
Figaro	Penarth	Nov. 10
Esmeralda	Hamburg	Nov. 16
Ville de Strasbourg	Antwerp	Nov. 21
Medina	Cardiff	Nov. 26
Medora	Cardiff	Nov. 30
Levi C. Wade	Cardiff	Nov. 30
Embleton (s.)	Glasgow	Nov. 30
Heinrich	Cardiff	Dec. 1
Else	Cardiff	Dec. 3
Honauwar	L'pool via Cardiff	Dec. 3
Asia (s.)	Cardiff	Dec. 5
Diomed (s.)	Liverpool	Dec. 14
George	Cardiff	Dec. 14
Leonora	L'pool via Cardiff	Dec. 17
Sirsa (s.)	G'gow via London	Dec. 19
Glenoarn (s.)	Glasgow	Dec. 19
Andrew Jackson	Cardiff	Dec. 21
Nestor (s.)	London	Dec. 22
Glenlyon (s.)	London	Dec. 22
Bungloe (s.)	Leith	Dec. 26

INTIMATIONS.

THE PATENT
"FILTRE RAPIDE"

Removes all Organic and Inorganic Impurities, Lead, Copper, and Poisonous Gases.

It Ærates the Water.

It can be taken to pieces and cleaned in every part.

It has been awarded,

Special Medal of Merit by the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain.

Silver Medal National Water Supply Exhibition, London.

Two Silver Medals International Food Exhibition, London.

Two Certificates of Merit by Sanitary Institute, Exeter.

Certificate of Merit International Medical and Sanitary Exhibition, Kensington.

Silver Medal Health Congress and Scientific Exhibition, Brighton.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

4th January, 1884. [32

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st October the PRICE of ICE will be reduced to 1½ Cents per Pound.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

17th September, 1883. [34

AGENCIES ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED IN CHINA IN 1847.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
WINE SHIPPERS,

call attention to some of the Specialities they now consign to China, viz:—

Their Old **** COGNAC; quality never varies any more than does their *** COGNAC quality.

Their own Blend of SCOTCH WHISKY, Highland Malt.

Their Genuine PORT for Invalid's use.

Their SHERRY, which maintains a good repute.

Their CLARETS, as produced in the vineyards.

The ROYAL CHAMPAGNE, used by Her Majesty the Queen.

These among other items are always to be had at the Godowns of our Friends

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai.

SIEMSSEN & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong.

We maintain quality, and our prices are consistent therewith and at the same time reasonable. [2096

OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY.

WE have appointed Messrs. OVERBECK & Co., of Shanghai, Sole Agents for the sale of our OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY in China and Hongkong.

Kilmarnock and London, } 16th November, 1882.

JOHN WALKER & SONS.

For Sale at $8 per Case of 1 dozen Bottles.

SIEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1884. [193

THE
CEYLON HAND-BOOK AND DIRECTORY.

THIS Volume, which forms a valuable Repertory of Information regarding Ceylon and a General Handbook thereto, is widely circulated not only in the Island but throughout the British Empire.

It includes a complete list of all the Coffee, Coconut, Cinnamon, Tea, Sugar, and Cinchona plantations in the Island, with full particulars; also Directories of all sections of the community; a valuable body of Statistics, and much useful General Information. It is indispensable to all intelligent residents, or parties interested in the Colony.

PRICE OF THE VOLUME: 8 Rupees. Carriage to China (a big book) Rs. 1½.

Four Dollars will cover cost and postage to China, Straits, &c. Orders may be sent to "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong. [1931—3

AFONG.
PHOTOGRAPHER,

Has a LARGER, CHOICER, and more COMPLETE COLLECTION of VIEWS, than any other in the Empire, the Copies of which are only to be purchased from this Studio or Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S Store.

INSTANTANEOUS VIEWS, GROUPS and PORTRAITS taken daily.

Also,

A Set of PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS of the scene of the late Riot in Canton.

IVORY MINIATURES of superior excellence and high finish, painted by native artists under careful supervision, from $7.

STUDIO, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Nearly opposite the Hongkong Hotel. [45

ESTABLISHED IN 1852.

L. P. FISHER'S NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY,
ROOMS 20 AND 21, MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
CALIFORNIA STREET, S. F.

N.B.—ADVERTISING SOLICITED for all Newspapers published on the Pacific Coast, the Sandwich Islands, Polynesia, Mexican Ports, Panama, Valparaiso, Japan, China, New Zealand, the Australian Colonies, the Eastern States, and Europe. Files of nearly every Newspaper published on the Pacific Coast are kept constantly on hand, and all Advertisers are allowed free access to them during business hours.

The "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" is kept on file at the Office of L. P. FISHER, who is authorised to receive Advertisements.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'

Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown
} CANVAS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1867. [19

NOTICE.

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HONGKONG.

PORTLAND CEMENT.
J. B. WHITE & BROS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA,
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1883. [2268

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.
REDUCED PRICE, $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE, in two Parts.

The *Daily Press* Office.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..$5,000,000.		
INSTALMENT received on NEW SHARES....	} 926,765.62.	
		$5,926,765.62.
RESERVED FUND : $2,500,000.		
INSTALMENTS of PREMIUM received on NEW SHARES	} 698,336.43.	
		$3,198,336.43.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
Chairman—WM. REINERS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

H. L. Dalrymple, Esq.	A. McIver, Esq.
A. Gültzow, Esq.	F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Hon. F. B. Johnson.	M. E. Sassoon, Esq.
A. P. McEwen, Esq.	W. H. Forbes, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.,
MANAGER.
Shanghai—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

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On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months 5 per Cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 25th August, 1883. [7

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER).

PAID-UP CAPITAL...	£1,500,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY UNDER CHARTER...	£1,500,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON, LIMITED.
BANK OF SCOTLAND, LONDON.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:

At 3 Months' Notice, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
At 6 Months' Notice, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
At 12 Months' Notice, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

J. MELVILLE MATSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1882. [8

TO BE LET

TO LET.

A GODOWN, in BLUE BUILDINGS.

Apply to
C. P. CHATER.

7th January, 1884. [110

TO LET.

NO. 8, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

No. 25B, PRAYA CENTRAL.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

28th June, 1883. [27

TO LET.
With Immediate Possession.

HOUSE No. 50, in UPPER PEEL STREET.

Apply to
A. A. ECA DA SILVA,
48, Queen's Road Central.

3rd January, 1884. [81

TO LET.

GODOWNS Nos. 64 and 65, PRAYA EAST, BOWRINGTON.

Apply to
D. NOWROJEE,
Victoria Hotel.

28th December, 1883. [31

TO LET.

ROOMS in CLUB CHAMBERS.

Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

1st February, 1882. [28

TO LET.

THE PREMISES now occupied by us No. 11, Queen's Road Central.

For Further Particulars, apply to Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

1st August, 1883. [30

COALS TAKEN ON STORAGE at moderate terms.

Apply to
MEYER & Co.

1st February, 1884. [270

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.

Goods received on STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in First-class Godowns.

Also

Entire GODOWNS to be LET.

Apply to MEYER & Co.

3rd March, 1881. [1057

TO BE LET.

FROM 1st February Next, the Conveniently Situated Residence "ELGIN VILLA," Caine Road.

Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

8th January, 1884. [123

TO BE LET.

LARGE and SMALL COAL GODOWNS at Wanchai, with Water Frontage.

Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

5th January, 1884. [98

TO BE LET.

THE DETACHED FAMILY RESIDENCE, known as BEAUREGARD, with Garden and Tennis Lawn.

No. 9, MOSQUE TERRACE.

No. 18, ELGIN STREET. (From 1st February Next.)

OFFICES in QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

HOUSES at SPRING GARDENS, moderate Rentals.

GODOWNS at EAST and WEST POINTS.

SHOP and DWELLING in QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

5th January, 1884. [99

TO BE LET.
From 1st February, 1884.

THE PREMISES in FLETCHER'S BUILDINGS, No. 6, Queen's Road, at present in the occupation of Mr. George Stainfield. Also, with immediate possession, some SMALL GODOWNS under the Temperance Hall.

Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

5th January, 1884. [100

THE CHUNG NGOI SAN PO
(Chinese *Daily Press*),
PUBLISHED DAILY,

Is the best medium for Advertising among the Native Community.

It has been established upwards of TWENTY YEARS, and enjoys the largest *bonâ fide* circulation of any Chinese paper in the Southern China. It is carefully edited by an experienced Chinese Scholar, and contains FULL and RELIABLE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Terms for Advertising, can be obtained at the Office, Wyndham Street, Hongkong; or from the different Agents.

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the MORTGAGEE, to Sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,
the 9th February, at 3 o'clock, at the Premises, all that
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,
known as the TUNG HING THEATRE, situate at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong,
Comprising:—

All that Piece of GROUND Registered as INLAND LOT No. 700, and measuring on the North 100 feet, on the South 100 feet, on the East 200 feet, and on the West 200 feet, and containing in the whole 20,000 square feet.

Together with the Theatre known as the Tung Hing Theatre and all the other erections and buildings thereon. Held for the residue of a term of 999 years at the Yearly Crown Rent of $66.12.

For Further Particulars of the Property and Conditions of Sale, apply to

SHARP, TOLLER, & JOHNSON,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee,
or to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.

14th January, 1884. [155

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. J. M. GUEDES will offer for Sale by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,
the 11th day of February, 1884, at 3 P.M.,
at the Premises,
By Order of the MORTGAGEE,

All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND Registered in the Land Office as THE REMAINING PORTION OF MARINE LOT No. 16. Together with the Building thereon, being Tenement No. 7, Mercer Street. The Premises are held for the unexpired term of 981 years.

Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained upon application to the Undersigned.

TERMS OF SALE.—As per printed Conditions.

DANIEL E. CALDWELL,
Solicitor for the Mortgagee,
50, Queen's Road.
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.

6th February, 1884. [316

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established a Branch of our Firm in Tamsui, Formosa. Mr. WILFRED CHRISTY is authorised to sign on our behalf per procuration.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1884. [58

INTIMATIONS.

MAIL TABLES.

THE TABLE of ARRIVALS and DEPARTURES of ENGLISH and FRENCH MAILS at and from LONDON and HONGKONG will be found in "THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY," p. 401 of large edition, p. 649, small edition.

Separate Copies, with Anglo-Chinese Calendar can be had at 10 Cents each or $1 per dozen.

"Daily Press" Office,
1st February, 1884. [281

LLOYD'S REGISTER OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

ENGINEER SURVEYORSHIP AT HONGKONG.

THE Committee of Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping being desirous to appoint a Surveyor at the port of Hongkong, for the purpose of holding surveys on the Engines and Boilers of Steam Vessels;

NOTICE is hereby given that applications from persons wishing to become candidates, accompanied by testimonials as to the applicants' personal character and professional fitness for the office, will be considered, if forwarded to E. BURNIE, Esq., Surveyor to Lloyd's Register, Hongkong, in time for transmission to the Secretary on or before the 1st March, 1884.

It is necessary that every candidate should make his application in his own handwriting, and also that he should state his age, and describe the experience he has had and the occupations in which he is at present engaged. Applicants should also set forth whether they have had any experience in respect to the surveying of Wood and Iron Ships, and, if so, to what extent.

The Surveyor will not be required to be exclusively the servant of the Society, and his remuneration will depend upon the fees he receives for surveys.

Further particulars as to remuneration, &c., may be obtained on enquiry at the office of E. BURNIE, Esq., as above.

By Order of the Committee,
B. WAYMOUTH,
Secretary.

2, White Lion Court, Cornhill, E.C. [304

NEW PHOTOGRAPHS.

W. BREWER has just added to his "NEW SERIES OF PHOTOGRAPHS."

VIEWS OF HOIHOW and neighbourhood.

Also has now on view

Mr. GRIFFITH'S New Series of PHOTOGRAPHS of NEW BORNEO and NEW GUINEA.

NEW MUSIC.
WALTZES.

WINTERS HERBSKIEDER.
LOTHEAR'S DAYS' RIDE.
YOLANDE.
CLAREMONT.
VENETIA.
WHITE LILIES.
LADYE MINE.

SONGS.

BELLS OF LONDON, Parker.
WON BY A ROSE, Roeckel.
IT IS NOT LOVE, Sullivan.
BEAUTIFUL BIRDS, Blanchard.
WHAT WILL YOU DO, LOVE.
NIGHTINGALE TRILL, Ganz.
PROMISE OF LOVE, Fullerton.
And numerous others.

DR. STAINER'S ORGAN TUTOR.
NEW VIOLIN MUSIC.
New POCKET KNIVES, New Folding POCKET SCISSORS.

W. BREWER,
Queen's Road.

26]

KELLY AND WALSH.

JUST RECEIVED.

WHITAKER'S ALMANACKS,
1884.

KELLY & WALSH.

1st February, 1884. [25

SUN SHING
DEALER IN SILKS,

Canton and Shanghai Gauzes, Crape Shawls, Lacquered and Ivory Ware, Curiosities, Ornaments, Inlaid Chairs and Tables, &c., &c.,

GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLER,
ENGRAVER ON STAMPS, SEALS, &c., &c.,
No. 62, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

NOTE.—This Firm is the oldest established of the kind in Hongkong, and has no connection with any other of similar hong name.

SUN SHING. [1610

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM GLASGOW, LONDON, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"GLENFALLOCH,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON, TO-DAY, the 4th instant.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 11th instant, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

4th February, 1884. [296

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"JAPAN,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding her discharge or remaining on board after the 8th instant, will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

Consignees are hereby informed, that all Claims must be made immediately, as none will be entertained after the 12th instant.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents

4th February, 1884. [298

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "MENELAUS,"

are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned; in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 4th February, 1884.

Goods undelivered after the 10th inst., will be subject to Rent.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

4th February, 1884. [293

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "ANTENOR,"

are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned; in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 5th February, 1884.

Goods undelivered after the 11th February, 1884, will be subject to Rent.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

4th February, 1884. [252

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"LENNOX,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed, and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

2nd February, 1884. [233

UNION LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"HARTER,"

Captain Grandin, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the steamer will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

Optional cargo will be forwarded on to Yokohama unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON, TO-DAY, 2nd instant.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 8th instant, or they will not be recognised.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

2nd February, 1884. [279

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Ex "SAGHALIEN."

S W No. 12,—1 Case Perfumery, from London.
No Mark, No Number, 2 Bundles Iron.
T Nos. 76 to 77, 2 Cases.
H (in triangle) S (on top) No. 390,—1 Case.
S J No. 3,—1 Case.
FOO No. 7469,—1 Bag Raisins.
A M & J S 196,—1 Case Vermouth.
A S P Nos. 501 to 525,—25 Cases Vermouth.
A S P Nos. 527 to 550,—24 Cases Vermouth.
S & C No. 1,—1 Case.
O E M H Nos. 1, 6, 7, 9,—4 Cases.

J. MARTIN,
Acting Agent.

ROBT. SIM & Co.'s PATENT ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION

as supplied to

Her Majesty's Ships; The P. & O. S. N. Co.; The Douglas Steamship Co.; The Japanese Government.

Sole Agent, China, Japan, and Manila.

EDWARD GEORGE.

31st January, 1884. [258

HOP SHING & Co.
ENGINEERS,
BOILER MAKERS, COPPER SMITHS,
BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, &c.,
WEST POINT IRON WORKS

Having commenced business, are ready to undertake work of the above descriptions under the Supervision of an EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN.

Orders executed with the utmost despatch and at moderate terms. [1764

NOTICE.

H. CAMPBELL, late of Foochow, has the honour to inform the Gentry and Public of Hongkong that he has OPENED A FIRST CLASS HAIRDRESSING SALOON at BANK BUILDINGS, opposite the Hongkong Hotel. Mr. CAMPBELL'S assistants, Messrs. DUTTON and OTTO, are thoroughly experienced in their Business, the former being from one of the leading San Francisco establishments, while the latter was for many years connected with Mr. W. P. MOORE'S establishment in Hongkong. Mr. CAMPBELL hopes, by strict attention to the wants of the Public, to merit a share of their Patronage.

24th January, 1884. [222

PRIVATE DANCES.

SIGNOR GIUSEPPE PENATI, PROFESSOR of Music in Hongkong, is open to engagements as PIANIST at Private Dancing Parties. Charges strictly moderate.

Address No. 24, Praya Central.

27th November, 1883. [2152

INTIMATIONS.

WANTED.—EVENING EMPLOYMENT, by an Active YOUNG MAN. Address for letters "Y." Care of this Paper.

1st February, 1884. [272

SITUATION WANTED.—As BOOK-KEEPER, SHIPPING CLERK or in any similar Capacity. Satisfactory References can be given. Address

B. C.,
Care of the "Daily Press" Office.

5th February, 1884. [300

HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Managers on TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 4.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the report of the General Managers and a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1883, and for the election of a Consulting Committee and Auditor.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
General Managers.

2nd February, 1884. [277

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Offices of the Company, No. 14, Praya Central, on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 3.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and a Statement of Accounts to December 31st, 1883.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 12th to TUESDAY, the 26th, instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

5th February, 1884. [302

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIFTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 45, Queen's Road, Victoria, at THREE O'CLOCK in the Afternoon of TUESDAY, the 26th February instant, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts, and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1883.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 26th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

5th February, 1884. [303

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIFTEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 7, Queen's Road, at TWELVE O'CLOCK, NOON, of THURSDAY, the 28th February instant, to receive a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1883, the Report of the General Managers, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.

5th February, 1884. [305

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 28th day of February instant, both days included.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited

5th February, 1884. [306

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of February current, at THREE O'CLOCK P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1883.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

6th February, 1884. [312

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the REGISTERS OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 28th February current (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

6th February, 1884. [313

HONGKONG FLOWER SHOW.

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held in the BOTANIC GARDENS, on

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
the 14th and 15th February, 1884.

All Exhibits must be entered not later than the 11th instant, and PLANTS IN POTS should be sent early on the 13th instant.

ADMISSION:—First Day $1; Second Day 20 Cents.

TICKETS for the First Day may be obtained from Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Schedules of Prizes can be obtained from

CHARLES FORD,
Honorary Secretary.

1st February, 1884. [267

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

QUARANTINE IN EUROPE.

PASSENGERS AND SHIPPERS by the above Company's steamers are informed that Quarantine enforcements have been reduced at MARSEILLES to 24 hours (performed on board the steamer) and at VENICE to 3 days.

Quarantine will probably be removed from all ports by the time steamers now leaving China will arrive in the MEDITERRANEAN.

Passengers by the Company's steamers have always the option of continuing the journey on to London, on payment of the difference of fare.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

30th January, 1884. [245

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that the majority of SHAREHOLDERS in the HIM SUN CHEONG, Ginseng Shop, situated at No. 53, Bonham Strand West, have decided to wind up the said firm, to sell the Good-Will with all the Furniture, Fixtures, &c., and pay off the Creditors, and dissolve the Partnership. Accounts will be made up on the 11th instant. SHAREHOLDERS are requested to attend the Meeting to be held at the Office of the firm, on the 11th February, 1884, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, to see that the accounts have been properly taken and made.

HIM SUN CHEONG,
No. 53, Bonham Strand West.

5th February, 1884. [301

INTIMATIONS.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL.

SATURDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY, 1884.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO
PROF. WM. BLAKENEY,
MUSICAL DIRECTOR OF
THE LOFTUS TROUPE.

GRAND FASHIONABLE
MILITARY NIGHT,

Under the distinguished patronage and in the presence of

HIS EXCELLENCY MAJOR-GENERAL
J. N. SARGENT, C.B.,

Commander-in-Chief of H. M.'s Land Forces in the Far East.

FIRST PERFORMANCE IN HONGKONG OF
"OURS!!"
A COMEDY IN THREE ACTS,
BY
T. W. ROBERTSON.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

PRINCE PETROUSKY...	} GENTLEMAN AMATEUR.
SIR ALEX. SHENDRYN, BART.	} Mr. C. J. BARBER.
CAPTAIN SAMPREY...	} GENTLEMAN AMATEUR.
ANGUS McALLISTER......	Do. do.
HUGH CHALCOT..........	Do. do.
SERGEANT JONES	Do. do.
LADY SHENDRYN	} Miss MINNIE NORDT.
BLANCHE HAYE.........	} Miss FLORENCE CONLIFFE.
MARY NETLEY...........	} Miss VICTORIA LOFTUS.

Box Plan at Messrs. KELLY AND WALSH'S, where seats may be secured.

J. CHAS. DAVIS,
Manager.
BARTLEY O'BRIEN,
Agent.

6th February, 1884. [292

FOR HOIHOW AND PAKHOI.

THE Steamship
"PING-ON,"

Captain McCaslin, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 8th instant, at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

6th February, 1884. [317

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE DIVIDENDS of 6 % per Annum declared at TO-DAY'S Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders, viz., $1.50 per Share for the 3 months ending 30th September, together with $1.50 per Share for the 3 months ending 31st December, 1883, on the old and 75 Cents per Share for the 3 months ending 31st December, 1883, on the New Issue are payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, from TO-MORROW, the 7th February, 1884.

By Order,

LOUIS HAUSCHILD,
Secretary.

6th February, 1884. [320

NOTICE.

FOR THE YEAR 1869 there were deposited in the Godowns of the late firm of Messrs. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., at Wanchai, Hongkong, 3 or 4 White Wood BOXES and 1 large Camphor Wood CHEST, all marked H (in a circle) containing private papers, &c., &c.

Any person who can give information as to the present whereabouts of these packages will be suitably rewarded, if required, on application to the undersigned.

A. C. HUNTER,
Shanghai.

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THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Head Office, Praya Central, THIS DAY, the 7th February next, at ELEVEN O'CLOCK in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts, and electing Consulting Committee and Auditors.

RUSSELL & Co.,
General Managers.

31st January, 1884. [250

GOVERNMENT BILLS.

TENDERS for SPECIE, MEXICAN DOLLARS Current in this Colony weighing 7.1.7., in exchange for BILLS drawn ON DEMAND on the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, CALCUTTA, will be received by the Chief Paymaster, Army Pay Department, until TWELVE, NOON, THIS DAY, the 7th instant.

The Tenders to state the Total Amount required (in Rupees) and the amount for which each Bill should be drawn, but no Bills will be issued for sums below Rs. 10,000.

The Tenders to be in Duplicate, in Sealed Covers, addressed to "The Chief Paymaster, Army Pay Department," and endorsed "Tenders for Government Bills."

The right to accept or reject any or all the Tenders is reserved.

AUG. S. MURRAY,
Lieut.-Colonel,
Chief Paymaster.

Treasury Chest Office,
Queen's Road, Hongkong,
5th February, 1884. [314

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND at the rate of 6 % or $4.50 per Share, declared at the Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting of Shareholders held this day, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst.

SHAREHOLDERS are requested to apply at the Office of the Company for WARRANTS.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.

29th January, 1884. [248

GEORGE GOULET
CHAMPAGNE.

PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.

18th January, 1884. [191

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

MARRIAGE.

At East Point, on the 5th instant, by the Rev. John Colville, ALEX. J. BRUCE, Engineer, son of F. G. Bruce, Esq., Agent "Union Bank of Scotland," Greenock, to MARIAN, youngest daughter of Donald Nicholson, Esq., Glasgow. [318

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 7TH, 1884.

The labour question in California is again coming to the front. The state, having cut off its supply from China, is now feeling the inconvenience of a want of cheap labour to develop her resources. The *Japan Mail* has recently collated some facts on this subject which will bear repetition. According to this journal, from the moment that the celebrated Act became law, the Chinese settled in California knew that for ten years a monopoly was secured to them. Proverbially they are a shrewd people, not slow to realize and avail themselves of the advantages of a position. Quietly, therefore, but resolutely and steadily, they began to take the market in hand, until, in less than two years, wages went up from fifty to a hundred per cent. Domestic servants have increased their demands, while out-door labourers are said to be even more intractable, and ranchmen have to pay now for what they call "unintelligent labour" more than Eastern farmers give for the very pick of harvest hands. Indeed, one journal, apparently well informed, states that in consequence of the impossibility of procuring men to pick and pack fruit for market, half the crop was lost upon some of the ranches last season, while a few grape-growers were so unfortunate that the produce of their ranches barely sufficed to pay off the Chinamen who stripped the vines. The hop-growers are still more seriously circumstanced, for while the price of hops has fallen fully one half, wages have doubled. It is not that Chinese labour alone grows scarce and dear. The price of all labour is correspondingly affected, for European immigrants, when they consent to work for hire, invariably demand better wages than are paid to Chinamen, as a tribute to the superiority of the Caucasian race. "Altogether," says our Yokohama contemporary, "the troubles that were prophesied for California in the sequel of the short-sighted and unconstitutional policy of 1881, have come upon her with unexpected rapidity. Never was there a more signal instance of mistaken legislation bearing witness to its own unwisdom. There is little hope, either, that any attempt to modify the Act will be made in the immediate future. The Californians were so violent in their demands for restriction that they will suffer a good deal before they consent to confess their error." So far from any attempt to modify the Act being probable, the Californians, if the San Francisco papers may be taken to correctly represent public opinion, are as determined as ever in their policy of exclusion; what they want is what they call an "iron-clad Act," and a bill is now before the House of Representatives making the provisions of the previous Act more stringent. To show the feeling in San Francisco towards the Chinese we may quote the following from the *Alta*:—"There are three great races of human beings which exhibit a disposition to grow and to spread. The European, Mongolian, and African. These promise to divide and occupy the world. The African is not aggressive, or migratory, and it is from no fault of his own that he is found among us. That he is here is not of his own choice. We have the greatest respect for the wisdom of Nature's decisions, and therefore we think that the warm and fertile lands of the tropics should be occupied by this people. This will be best for them. With the Mongolian the case is very different. He is ready to expatriate himself and to wander everywhere in search of subsistence. This patient industry gives him a great power. He attacks everything. He competes with everybody. Give him a good foothold on the soil of a country, and he will undermine its institutions and soon possess it for himself. His operations proceed with certainty, because he always selects the weakest point to begin. He works from below. In the mines, he took the leavings to which the feeble and the unfortunate would have been glad to resort. In the city, he takes the bread from the widow and from the girls and boys. He corrupts and degrades by his vices that which he proposes to destroy by competition. We have called it competition, but that should proceed upon a level, and the word does not apply to that which saps the ground upon which one stands. He possesses the genius of organization, and opens his trenches with as much confidence before the mansion of the banker, or the manufacturer, as the hut of the gardener or the hovel of the washerwoman. The patience of matter conducts his advance, and with him victory is but an affair of time. Any land which opens itself to him must become his. We are willing to share the world with him, but on the condition that he segregates and keeps his part by himself. The policy of exclusion upon which we have entered must become perpetual. It is the only course of safety." This tribute to the Chinaman's patient industry and sobriety is well deserved, but it can hardly be considered altogether dignified on the part of a Caucasian to profess so openly his inferiority to the Chinaman as a labourer. Chinese labour is cheap, but it is not so effective as European labour, and in the long run, under ordinary conditions, the latter will be found the more economical. In new countries, however, where labour is scarce and wages high the European or American workman is apt to become unreasonable in his demands, to evince a want of steadiness, and altogether so to conduct himself that he cannot be relied upon. Here the plodding and steady Chinaman finds his opportunity and is duly appreciated by his employer. He is seldom absent from duty unexpectedly, the employer knows what he can count upon from him, and so the undertaking, whatever it may be, progresses without the liability to interruption which may exist when Caucasian workmen are employed under similar circumstances. As the drunken Irishman exclaimed on observing a Chinaman hard at work, "It's not his colour but his habits I object to." In long settled countries, where there is a steady working population, the case, we believe, would be found very different, and Chinese would have little chance in competition with the white man. The experiment has never been tried, for both in Australia and California, where Chinese have appeared in the greatest numbers, the demand for labour is greater than the supply, and the conditions therefore are abnormal. The possibility of an influx of Chinese workmen into England has sometimes been suggested, but if an attempt were made in this direction the Chinaman would find that the English mechanic and navvy were too strong for him to compete with. In California, granting that the presence of the Chinese was on certain grounds objectionable, the difficulty was one which would have righted itself in time; the Chinese would for years to come have continued to largely contribute to the prosperity of the state, but in the end they would have been crowded out by the white man, or if a Chinese element still remained it would have been of such small proportions in comparison to the whole population that it need have excited no envy or apprehension. Both in California and Australia the Chinese have done much in the way of breaking the ground for the white man, and seeing how much ground still remains to be broken, we cannot but think a mistake has been made in attempting to exclude them.

WE reproduced the other day a complaint from the Bangkok paper of the delay in the construction of the British Indian telegraph line from Tavoy in Tennasserim to meet the Siamese line at Pong Sakae. The *Advertiser* says that the line from Bangkok to Pong Sakae was completed and was in working order on the 15th January last, but nothing had been heard of the British Indian constructing party, and that was the reason there was no connection with Tavoy. This is certainly very strange. The Siamese were long enough in the construction of their line, and they had a great distance to cover. It is difficult to believe that the British Indian Authorities have suspended operations or that they have been overtaken by apathy, because it is notorious they were anxious to bring Siam into communication with Rangoon and the other ports of Burmah. But the country through which the line had to be made is very difficult, being hilly and full of jungle, while the population is very sparse indeed. Greater difficulties than were anticipated have probably been encountered, but extraordinary efforts ought to have been made to meet the Siamese line as soon as that was completed, not only for the sake of British prestige but also because the Siamese line is practically useless until the connection with Tavoy is established. The Government of British Burmah has so far shown great enterprise and activity, the result being an enormous growth of the population and commerce of the provinces of Pegu and Tenasserim, a state of prosperity which we hope to see go on steadily increasing, and which will be certain to do so if Mr. COLQUHOUN's project for connecting Maulmain with Siam, the Shan States, and Yunnan by railway is carried into effect. The first step in this direction will undoubtedly be the establishment of direct telegraphic communication between the great commercial centres of British Burmah and Bangkok, which ought to be effected with the least possible delay.

The British steamer *Taisang* went round to Aberdeen to be docked yesterday. The British steamer *Fooksang* undocks at Kowloon to-day.

The Ocean Steamship Company's steamer *Nestor*, from London, left Singapore yesterday morning for this port and Shanghai.

The *Mercury* says that the C. M. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Meifoo* (formerly the *Benclutha*) has exchanged the Dragon for the St. George's Cross, being rechristened the *Benclutha*.

Mr. J. da Silva Loureiro, Portuguese Consul-General in this Colony, has been appointed Consul-General in Japan, but the date of his departure has not yet been fixed nor has the name of his successor been officially notified.

A report from Korea, says a Japanese paper, is that a rumour prevails in Seoul to the effect that Dai-In-kun will come back from China, and several people have fled to the suburbs of Seoul, in the anticipation of trouble consequent upon his return.

His Excellency the Governor paid a visit to the Supreme Court yesterday morning, accompanied by his Private Secretary, Mr. Rochfort Maguire. His Excellency took a seat on the bench beside the Chief Justice, and watched the proceedings for a short time, and then inspected the various departments in the building.

A striking sign of the condition of trade in Shanghai is afforded by the following statement from the *N. C. Daily News*:—"Only eleven Chinese Banks opened for business on the 1st February after the New Year holidays. Of these, two are considered good for any engagements they may undertake, and the remaining nine as of second, third, and fourth degrees of financial standing. Last year forty-one banks opened, and in 1882 there were seventy-six banks established here. The number of banks will probably be increased by and by, as was the case last year."

Another four-oared race is announced for Saturday week, the crews to be composed of men who have never won a race at a regatta. Already about twenty men have put down their names. The entries close to-morrow evening, when the strokes will be elected and crews drawn.

A case of opium poisoning occurred in Bonham Strand on Tuesday last. A woman named Tsoi Asu, a concubine kept by Chan Apat, of the Shi Wo watchmakers' shop there, had some disagreement with him, and during the day called upon him in his shop, decked out in all her best apparel and ornaments, and informed him that she had just taken opium. Apat was incredulous at first, but the woman told him to go to the house and see if it was not correct. He found it was so, and it was not long before the woman succumbed to the effects of the poison. An inquest was held on the body at the Civil Hospital yesterday afternoon before the Coroner, and a jury composed of Messrs. S. P. Johannes, E. E. da Silva, and L. J. Lopes, by whom a verdict of *felo de se* was returned.

The chartered transport *Hankow*, with naval and military reliefs and reinforcements, arrived here from England yesterday morning. Her passengers to Hongkong were composed as follows, others having been left at intermediate stations:—Lieut.-Col. S. Graves (military officer in command), Capts. Backhouse and Chippendall, all of the Buffs; Major Knollys, Capt. Stirling, and Lieuts. Hervey and Brooks, all of the 1st Battalion Lancashire Division Royal Artillery; and Surgeon Harris, A. M. D., in medical charge. The Naval officers were:—Lieuts Lowdell and Koe, Sub Lieut. Walker, Assistant Surgeon McMartin, Assistant Paymaster Hopkins, Messrs. Jarratt and Cronin, clerks, and Mr. Way, boatswain. There were also three ladies, viz:—Mrs. Graves and two servants; Mrs. Stirling, with one child; and Mrs. Backhouse and two children. The rank and file were made up as follow:—From London—First Lancashire Royal Artillery—115 men, seven women, and 11 children; Royal Artillery—32 men and three women; Royal Engineers—five men, two women, and one child; Army Hospital Corps—11 men, two women, and four children; Buffs, one man; Royal Marine Artillery 15 men; Royal Marine Light Infantry, 12 men. From Queenstown—163 men of the Buffs (2nd East Kent Regiment), with two women and four children, and one man of the Royal Engineers. From Malta—134 Marines and Bluejackets. There are thus 147 Artillery for the Garrison and 169 infantry, besides six Engineers, and eleven Army Hospital Corps men; and for the Navy 161 men—in all 16 officers and 494 men. During the day the men and their effects were conveyed ashore by the steam tug *Fame*, and they raised cheers for the ship that brought them out as they left. The *Hankow* is expected to leave on the 12th instant with invalided men.

"THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA" AT THE THEATRE ROYAL.

In the Theatre Royal, City Hall, on Tuesday evening, the Loftus Troupe, assisted by the amateurs, gave a representation, for the first time in Hongkong, of the comic opera "The Doctor of Alcantara." The plot of this opera is not remarkable for depth or strength, but the music is light and pleasing throughout, some of the airs being particularly bright and taking, giving the hearer a strong desire for their repetition. The cast was well arranged, each individual appearing to have been allotted the part best suited to him or her, and all filling their separate *rôles* in a most satisfactory and commendable manner. All the company were in good voice and received frequent and hearty applause during the evening.

Miss Minnie Nordt made a fine old lady, and as *Donna Lucrezia*, the Doctor's wife, she scored quite a success. Her rendering of the cavatina "Love's cruel dart" was exceedingly good, and barely escaped an *encore*. Miss Florence Cunliffe filled the part of *Isabella*, the Doctor's daughter, with great credit, and was warmly applauded for the manner in which she sang "Ah! woe is me." Miss Victoria Loftus was most felicitous in her interpretation of the character of *Inez*, the lady's maid, and sang and acted with her usual spirit and vivacity, receiving—as she deserved—frequent demonstrations of appreciation from the audience. Mr Jeff. D'Angelis was most happy in his impersonation of the *Doctor of Alcantara*, infusing much go and fun into the character. The *rôle* of *Carlos* was filled by Mr. Oakland with his usual ability, and the song "Day Dreams of Love" was especially worthy of note, being particularly well sung; it was greeted with hearty applause. Mr. C. J. Barber as *Don Pomposo* had very little to do, but it goes without saying that that little was well done, his get up being extremely good. The small part of *Balthazar* was undertaken by a gentleman amateur, and creditably carried through. The characters of *Perez* and *Sancho* were also filled by gentlemen amateurs who succeeded in provoking much merriment. The choruses were few, but all went with a good swing, notwithstanding that the number of gentlemen composing the chorus was smaller than hitherto.

THE LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Yesterday the remaining heats for the first round of the lawn tennis championship were worked off. The ground was rather heavy owing to the rain which fell in the morning, but that did not prevent Rice from making a good fight for the second set with Johnston. When they stood 5 all and 40—30 a splendid rally ensued, which at length ended in favour of Johnston, who thus won the match amid a round of applause. The scores were:—

	GAMES.		SETS.
Johnston	6	6	2
Rice	1	5	0

Previously to this Hodder and Connolly had played off their heat, which proved a hollow affair, the son of Neptune walking away from the Artilleryman with the greatest ease in both games, the scores being:—

	GAMES.		SETS.
Hodder	6	6	2
Connolly	1	0	0

The second ties are as follow:—

HODDER v. COXON
BUNBURY v. BIRD
JARRETT v. LAYTON
BOWLES v. JOHNSTON

Bowles and Johnston will play on the 12th instant, at 4.30 p.m.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong Ice Company was held at the office of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., yesterday morning. There were present Hon. F. B. Johnson (Chairman), Messrs. W. Powell, A. S. Cohen, A. Wemyss, M. B. Polishwalla, M. A. Carvalho, L. A. Rosario, A. O'D. Gourdin, D. McCulloch, H. A. Woolnough, G. S. Coxon, J. D. Hutchison, J. M. Mosely, J. Bell-Irving, H. Maclean, and W. N. Bain (Manager).

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, I have now the pleasure to lay before you the working accounts of the Company for the past year. You will find them detailed in the report, which has been for some days past in the hands of the shareholders. The result does not differ very greatly from that of the preceding year. There has been a gradual increase in the consumption of ice, but on the other hand, as you are aware, we found it necessary after mature consideration, to reduce the price of ice from October last in consequence of a threatened opposition. I regret to say that that reduction in the price of ice does not seem to have had any great influence on the consumption. It is true we have been passing through the winter months, and it may be that during the summer months the lower cost will induce an increase in the consumption, but neither the manager nor ourselves are very sanguine about that. I think it was at the last annual meeting one of the shareholders called attention to the amount of expense incurred in making the ice. This year, you will observe, there is a certain amount of increase in the expenses for salaries, wages, and general trade expenses. I may say this is owing principally to the increase in the quantity of ice produced, and, secondly, to the increase in the salary of the manager under his agreement. By the kindness of one of the shareholders who has taken the trouble to analyse the accounts most carefully I have had an opportunity of looking through all the items and I must say I do not see there is anything in the cost of the ice or in the expenses to which any exception can properly be taken, but if any of the shareholders can point out in what way they can reasonably be reduced the General Agents will be only too happy to give attention to any suggestion that may be made. I do not think there is any other matter connected with the accounts to which I need draw attention. With regard to the disposition of the balance, as the report states, we find the cylinder, which appeared to be cracked early in the year and which was temporarily repaired, will now have to be replaced at a cost of $1,600. The General Agents therefore propose to pay a dividend of $10 per share, which amounts to $12,500, the cost of the cylinder, $1,600, to place to the reserve fund $9,000, and to carry forward $543. If any of the shareholders have now any suggestions to make or questions to ask I shall be very glad to hear them.

No questions being asked the CHAIRMAN moved, and Mr. MCCULLOCH seconded, that the report and accounts as presented be adopted and passed.

Carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. WEMYSS, seconded by Mr. MOSELY, Mr. Thos. Arnold was re-elected auditor.

The CHAIRMAN announced that the dividend warrants would be ready for issue to-day, and said there was no further business before the meeting.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LIMITED.

The ordinary half-yearly meeting of the shareholders in the above Company was held at the Hotel yesterday afternoon. There were present—Messrs. W. K. Hughes (Chairman), A. dos Remedios (director), C. S. Taylor, E. Georg, A. E. Vaucher, E. George, E. J. Hughes, W. N. Bain, A. G. Romano, W. St. Croix, J. H. Cox, H. Maclean, W. Parfitt, H. Foss, D. dos Remedios, and L. Hanschild (Secretary).

The CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, the report, which has been in circulation for some little time, with your kind permission I will take as read. If any shareholder would like to put any questions I will be very happy to reply to them.

No questions being asked the CHAIRMAN moved, and Mr. ST. CROIX seconded, that the report and accounts as rendered be passed and approved by the meeting.

Carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, you will observe by the accounts the directors have purchased a share in the Hongkong Fire Insurance Co. and one in the North China Insurance Company, and we have also purchased one share in the Union Insurance Society of Canton, in order to avoid the inconvenience of having to recover the returns on contributions through outside shareholders as heretofore. It is needless to say that since the directors have conducted the business of the hotel on behalf of the company they have had very many difficulties to contend against, most of which they hope ere long to overcome, and, like all beginners, they have been unable to purchase their supplies in the cheapest market, but they trust that with the experience already acquired they will be able to economise considerably in future, especially when the various departments have been thoroughly organised. A slight advance has been made in the monthly charges, as the directors found that nowhere but in Hongkong does such a charge as $30 a month exist. In the Shanghai Club the charge is $45 a month, the rate we now charge for our three meals per day. I may mention that the works in the building have been stopped in consequence of the China New Year, and it was deemed advisable not to commence then again until after the Races. We shall commence on the second floor and work downwards, and our architects inform us that by the 30th April the repairs and alterations will be completed. The passenger lift is now on its way, which is the last of the articles shipped from home; and within fourteen days from this we expect the whole of the furniture will be in Hongkong.

On the motion of Mr. TAYLOR, seconded by Mr. VAUCHER, Mr. Remedios was re-elected as director.

Mr. FOSS inquired who the present directors were, and being informed that they were Messrs. W. K. Hughes, H. G. James, and A. dos Remedios—(Mr. McCulloch not offering himself for re-election)—proposed that Mr. Taylor be elected to the board.

Mr. TAYLOR said there were reasons he need not enter into why he could not consent to serve.

The CHAIRMAN—I beg to propose that Mr. Parfitt be invited to serve on the board.

Mr. PARFITT—I could not consent to do so at present, but I might consider it.

The CHAIRMAN then requested the shareholders to leave the election of the fourth director in the hands of the present directors.

Mr. TAYLOR remarked that it was not necessary to have more than three directors.

On the motion of Mr. PARFITT, seconded by Mr. FOSS, Messrs. J. H. Cox and W. St. Croix were re-elected auditors.

The CHAIRMAN announced that the dividend warrants would be payable to-day at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

Mr. ST. CROIX—I beg to propose a vote of thanks to the directors for their services during the last six months and more especially in December, and whilst we regret the withdrawal of Mr. McCulloch from the directorate let us hope the directors that are left will look after our interests as well as Mr. McCulloch has done.

Carried by acclamation.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the report for presentation to the shareholders at the first ordinary general meeting, to be held at the office of the General Managers to-day, the 7th February, 1884, at 11 o'clock a.m.:—

The General Managers beg to lay before the shareholders the annexed statement of accounts of the Company made up to 31st December, 1883. After paying all running expenses, premia of insurance, remuneration of Consulting Committee, and auditors' fees, there remains a balance at debit of profit and loss account of $5,332.05, which it is recommended be carried forward to new account.

The steamer *Diamante* has been running continuously on the line during the whole 12 months, and her working consequently shews a much more satisfactory result than that of the

Steamer *Esmeralda*, which was laid up in dock undergoing repairs, provided for in the articles of association, from 27th March to 26th May, a period of 2 months, thus reducing her time to 10 months; or of the

Steamer *Amatista* (late *Jorge Juan*) which was only purchased by the Company on 26th April, and has therefore but 8 months working to shew.

The steamer *Zafiro*, a new steamer now being built under the superintendence of Captain R. Talbot (late of the steamer *Esmeralda*), is fast approaching completion, and should very shortly be delivered to the Company. She will be constructed of steel, classed 100 A1 in Lloyds and adapted in every respect to the special requirements of the line. The capital originally set aside for the purchase of this steamer having, with the approval of the Consulting Committee, been partially used in acquiring the *Amatista*, the General Managers found it necessary to obtain a temporary advance from the Company's bankers.

The General Managers, while regretting that they cannot submit a more favourable statement of the first year's business of the Company, are of opinion that no better result could have been obtained under the circumstances, which from their past experience have been extremely adverse, business, especially with the Philippines, being exceptionally dull, freights lower, and competition much keener than in former years.

The Consulting Committee, consisting, in addition to the Chairman, of Messrs. H. L. Dalrymple, F. D. Sassoon, and Lok Sau Theen, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election in accordance with section XII. of the articles of association.

AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. Geo. R. Johnston and T. Arnold, who have been appointed by the Consulting Committee. This appointment has to be confirmed by the shareholders.

RUSSELL & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1884.

SUPREME COURT.

6th February.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON. SIR GEORGE PHILLIPPO, CHIEF JUSTICE.

THE TUNG KEE BANK v. CHEONG SIN YEUNG.

Mr. Francis, instructed by Messrs. Brereton, Wotton, and Deacon, appeared for the plaintiffs; the Attorney-General (Hon. E. L. O'Malley) instructed by Mr. Ewens, for the defendant.

This was a claim for interest on money advanced on a promissory note. The plaintiffs' case was fully heard in September last, but in consequence of some informality in the petition, leave was given to amend, and the case was adjourned.

Mr. Francis said that since the case had been last heard on the 13th September, he had amended his petition with his Lordship's permission so as to have it in accordance with the case as made out by the plaintiffs' evidence. Permission had also been given to the Attorney-General to amend his reply. He did not think the amended petition raised any new issues to those before his Lordship on the previous occasion. The third and fourth paragraphs of the amended petition were only, but the rest were only verbally altered to make them fit in with the two new ones. The two new paragraphs stated that in the month of December, 1881, the defendant owed the plaintiffs $15,000 for money lent, which was then due, or shortly to become so. The defendant then applied to them to extend the loan for five months longer, and lend him a further sum of $5,000. This the plaintiffs agreed to do, and the $5,000 was advanced, two promissory notes of $10,000 each being taken for the whole amount due, one being dated the 1st and the other the 4th January, 1882. The notes were made payable on demand, and the defendant agreed, in consideration of the further advance of $5,000, and the extra time allowed, to pay interest at the rate of $10.10 per month per $1,000. The two notes were put in separate envelopes, and the endorsements were upon each envelope. The questions to be decided were first—whether interest was payable by law on those promissory notes up to the date of settlement, the 26th June; and secondly—whether in point of fact and law that interest, if due, had been obtained by the parties to the agreement on a mortgage deed which the defendant had given them for security for the $20,000. All mention of interest was omitted in this deed, but all the plaintiffs and their witnesses, including Mr. Stokes, who was solicitor for them, gave evidence to the fact that there was an agreement for the payment of interest. At the time the mortgage was given, the plaintiffs declined to take it as security for the interest, but demanded that the interest should be paid as it fell due, as they wanted the money for use. He promised to pay the interest, but went to Canton, and did not pay it. He was brought back by the creditors, who urged him, at a meeting, to pay the interest. He said he would consider it, but went away and never returned. The plaintiffs now sued for that interest.

The Attorney-General said he was placed in a position of considerable difficulty from not remembering all the circumstances disclosed by the evidence, which was given many months ago.

His Lordship said he did not know why the matter had been allowed to go on so long—since the 13th September; but he supposed there was some good reason for it. If the Attorney-General desired he would read the evidence previously taken.

The Attorney-General said it would be of considerable assistance to him, and the evidence was read.

The Attorney-General submitted that the evidence did not make out an agreement for the payment of interest, and he contended that the fact of their being no mention of interest in the deeds tended to show that there was no such agreement. The defendant would state that he never agreed to pay interest, and so far from Mr. Stokes having said there was an agreement to pay interest, that gentleman had said he had no knowledge of any such agreement as that alleged. Mr. Stokes was solicitor to the parties, and he would, presumably, have some knowledge of the state of things which existed between them. Mr. Stokes had no recollection of the refusal of the bankers to take the interest upon the mortgage. His evidence did not confirm the plaintiffs' story. The Attorney-General also submitted it was a strange circumstance that the plaintiffs withheld the documents produced until the last moment, and one which was not satisfactorily accounted for by the evidence. He should call the defendant.

The defendant said he remembered giving two promissory notes for $10,000 each in January, 1882. The ones produced were the same. The money was only borrowed for a time, and the notes were payable on demand. Interest was never spoken about. He signed and chopped the bills himself, and they were handed over in his presence by his accountant, to the employé of the plaintiffs, who handed to him $10,000. The promissory notes were put in envelopes, a number of which were kept in his premises ready chopped. The chop on the envelopes was never used for money matters, but that on the notes he used for any amount. The envelopes used had no writing on them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Francis: Plaintiff could not remember whether in December, 1881, he owed the plaintiffs sums of $10,000 and $5,000. He did not remember so much of what took place before and could not say whether the two promissory notes he gave were in the place of two old ones he had given for $10,000 and $5,000, and for an additional loan of $5,000 he received in January, 1882. He had sometimes borrowed money of banks without paying interest, but he could not then remember of the names of any banks from which he had borrowed on such terms. He could not say whether he had borrowed money of the Tung Kee Bank free of interest, but if interest was payable it would be entered on the note. The amount advanced to him in January, 1882, was $10,000, and it was counted over by his accountant.

In consequence of the Attorney-General having to attend a meeting of the Executive Council, the further hearing of the case was adjourned to this morning.

CANTON OFFICIALS TO DISGORGE THEIR PECULATIONS.

In the manuscript edition of the *Peking Gazette* issued on the 21st December, a Memorial is published from the Censor Têng Ch'êng-hsiu praying that an Imperial Decree may be issued condemning certain officers to pay over, in aid of the public expenditure, the enormous fortunes which they have amassed during their respective official careers. Reference is made to the rule laid down during the reign of Ch'ien Lung under which officers guilty of corruption were compelled to repair the city walls and river banks at their personal expense, any attempt on their part to escape from these liabilities being visited with condign punishment. Kuangtung has always been a busy and a thriving province, and for many years past there has been no lack of officers guilty of enriching themselves at the expense of the people. Public opinion and justice demand that these officers be brought to book as a warning to others in the future; also that they be made to disgorge their ill-gotten gains for the benefit of the public expenditure. The following, the Censor continues, are the notorious cases that have come to his knowledge, viz: those of the late Jui Lin, Governor-General; the Literary Chancellor Ho T'ing-chien; Ch'ung Li and Chün Ch'i, Ex-Superintendents of Customs; Pao Shu, Literary Chancellor Chai Kuo-yên, Rear Admiral; Ho Chao-yin, Salt Commissioner; Fang Chun-shih, Taotai of the Ch'ao Lo Circuit; Fêng Tuan-nên, Prefect of Ch'ao-chow; Liu Kuei-nien, Prefect of Lien-chow; Tu Fêng-chih, Magistrate of the Nan-hai District; Lin Cho-san, Magistrate of the Shun-tê District; and Liu Yu-shu, the present Magistrate of Nan-hai. All the foregoing officers came of poor families, but during their tenure of office in Kuangtung they have amassed enormous fortunes, if not at the expense of the people certainly at that of the State. Fêng Tuan-nên, since his residence in Peking has acquired considerable house-property. The sons of Liu Kuei-nien, of Chang Ping-yen, and of Ho T'ing-chien have all either at Yang-chow or at Tientsin, set up as salt merchants, while Ch'ung Li and Chün Ch'i, as every-one knows, are spending money right and left in all kinds of extravagance. All this is clear proof that these officials have acquired their fortunes by avaricious and corrupt practices; every man, woman and child in Kuangtung is cognisant of their peculations, and hates them accordingly. The Censor submits that if such offenders are to escape the punishment which their demerits deserve, and are to be allowed to continue to enjoy themselves with impunity, not only will the majesty of the law fail to be asserted, but public opinion will remain unsatisfied. He accordingly prays His Majesty to condemn these officials, as well as the family of the late Jui Lin, to pay over to the public exchequer through their respective provincial Governments the proceeds of their peculations. In permitting them to do so, not only will clemency be extended to them, but His Majesty's most gracious consideration will have been manifested. At the present moment the calls upon the Imperial revenue are more and more pressing, while the character of the official classes is deteriorating day by day. With the critical state of the Government before his eyes, and guided by the promptings of an honest conscience coupled with the warnings of public opinion, the Censor, while he would not presume to bring false accusations against these officials, is perfectly ready to face their hatred and their spite. Should His Majesty consider his assertions too sweeping, he would suggest the appointment of an officer to institute secret enquiries regarding the reputation of the officers named during their tenure of office in Kuangtung, and what property they have acquired in their respective native districts. Should his denunciation prove to be well founded, the Censor would pray that these corrupt officials be compelled to pay over to the public exchequer the enormous fortunes they have acquired by unlawful means, thereby establishing a warning to corrupt officials in the future.

The *Gazette* of the same date contains a Decree ordering P'êng Yü-lin to institute enquiries at Canton respecting the reputation of the foregoing officials and to furnish a report to the Throne.—*N. C. Daily News.*

THE TIN DEPOSITS OF PERAK.

A work on the tin mines of Perak by a Frenchman, M. J. Errington de la Croix, has recently appeared. From a review of the book in the *Straits Times* we take the following:—

The second chapter is devoted to a survey of the geological features of the country with special reference to the deposits of tin. He says that the formation of this part of the peninsula comprises three groups: the volcanic granitic rocks which constitute the mountains, the sedimentary rocks which occur in patches at rare intervals, and the alluvial ground that has been washed down from the higher lands, and which forms the plains. The granitic rocks are traversed by veins of quartz, which are the true beds of tin, and of which M. De la Croix writes as follows:—

"The numerous veins of quartz which traverse the volcanic rocks are the beds where the tin ore is found mixed with oxide of iron and sometimes with gold.

"On this subject it is curious to note, in passing, that these beds are situated in the *same geological position* as the famous tin veins of Cornwall, the *rock* enclosing which is also a *porphyritic granite* with large crystals of *felspar*, *identical* with that of the volcanic districts of Perak.

"*These veins of quartz* must have in certain districts pretty considerable thickness, judging by the enormous masses which cover the bottom of the alluvial plains, and by the specimens of solid ore found sometimes at the foot of the mountains. These specimens are very large in the district of Chanderiong, where they have discovered, almost at the surface of the ground, masses of pure oxyde of tin weighing more than 60 kilogrammes (132 lbs.)

These metalliferous veins are not subject to any rule as to their direction, but penetrate the granite masses, in every direction and at every elevation.

"We have seen almost at the summit of *Gunong Bubu Anak*, at a height of 1,000 metres (1,100 feet), a spring gushing from a cleft in the rock and bringing out with it sand tolerably rich in tin, denoting the neighbourhood of an important deposit.

"These ores *en place* (in situ) have never been worked, because of the difficulties of communication in a new country, where the laying down of plant for underground excavation and for mechanical treatment would be very burdensome. Up till now, the only existing works are carried on in the alluvial lands formed by the decomposition of the encasing rocks and of the veins.

"Besides, there is nothing to prove that the beds would offer to the miners more advantageous prospects of wealth than the deposits of the plains.

"In the phenomena of disintegration and transport which have produced these deposits, nature has wrought a work of selection: the matters which surround the ore, viz., the quartz, felspar, mica, and tourmalin, having less density, are driven quicker and farther into the low parts of the plains; the oxide of tin, being heavier, is stopped at a short distance from the foot of the mountains, where it is concentrated and purified by this natural washing, and hence possesses a higher value than that in the matrix itself."

The depth from the surface, the thickness, and the richness of the contents of these deposits vary in different places. Near Thaipeng the depth from the surface varies from 3 to 7 metres, the maximum being the depth at the lowest part of the plain, and decreasing as the mountains are approached, at the foot of which the ore is found at the surface. The thickness of a deposit varies from 2 to 3 metres. The richness of its contents is so variable that it is impossible to lay down any rule with regard to it. M. de la Croix, however, points out certain facts to guide explorers even on this point, but for these we must refer our readers to the work itself. With regard to the purity of the ore, a careful analysis by an experienced chemist, M. Terreil, of the Natural History Museum at Paris, showed that it is of exceptional purity, being entirely free from sulphur, arsenic, and wolfram, which are met with so frequently in the tin veins of other countries and which render the working of the ore so complicated and difficult.

The third chapter treats of the legislation regarding the opening of mines, the engagement of miners, the duties on the exportation of tin, &c. In the subsequent chapters, M. De la Croix gives an account of the different mining districts, of the mode of working a mine, the organization of labour, the cost of taking out the ore, of clearing the mine of water, of washing the ore, of smelting it, and of other matters of the utmost interest and importance to colonists intending to open mines either in Perak or in any other of the stanniferous Native States.

In his last chapter M. de la Croix gives some carefully compiled statistics shewing the progress of the tin mining industry in Perak during the five years 1876-80. The quantity produced in 1876 amounted to 32,838 piculs which rose steadily until in 1880 the amount was 87,104 piculs. Taking the average price in Penang at $26 per picul, the total value of the tin produced in 1880 would be $2,250,000. M. de la Croix concludes as follows:—

"This rapid sketch of the mining situation in Perak show us how the mineral industry is flourishing in that little country. And moreover this industry is still in its infancy. Some district, that of Thaipeng for example, are nearly exhausted, but they form only an insignificant portion of the country. New discoveries are constantly made, attracting numerous miners, seduced by the bait of large returns; new centres are created in all parts of the territory, driving farther back every day the boundaries of savage life.

"Means of communication are penetrating farther into the interior of the country, the navigability of the rivers is being gradually improved, giving an impulse not only to mining industry but also to the trade of the country.

"So much progress, realized as it by enchantment in the short space of five years, is the work of the Resident of Perak; it is he who, with the enlightened and liberal support of the Straits Government, has made the country such as it is.

"Honour then to Mr. Low, and to all those who bring to him in his difficult task, the co-operation of their intelligence and devotion."

THE BURNING OF THE STEAMER "SAN AUGUSTIN."

Fifteen of the crew of the *San Augustin*, the Spanish steamship which was burned in the Bay of Biscay, and two passengers, the last rescued from the vessel, were landed at Dover from the steamer *Grantully* on the 22nd December. They give many distressing details of the sufferings of those on board. The following particulars are taken from the statement of Mr. Armstrong, the chief engineer. After describing the outbreak of the fire, and the fruitless efforts to subdue it, Mr. Armstrong says:—

"About 5 p.m. we signalled a brig, which came close up to us. There was a high sea at the time; and our captain, Mr. Juan, summoned us on to the bridge, and held a consultation. He then ordered the engines to be stopped and three boats to be lowered and towed. We had eighty-five souls on board, including two passengers. Some of the crew then got into the boats. One of the boats, in charge of the third officer, was damaged, being towed; and after being away an hour and a half returned to the ship, being unable to make the brig owing to the heavy sea. The men were completely exhausted in getting them on board again. One poor fellow was crushed between the ship and the side. He lived till 4 p.m. the next day, in great agony. We saw no more of the other two boats. We had three boats remaining, one of which was destroyed by the fire. At eleven o'clock the same night we sighted two steamers. The captain then ordered the other two boats to be lowered, and all the married men to get into them. The chief officer, who was in charge, took a lamp, and we could see the boats until close up to one of the steamers. On Monday morning, the 17th inst., while Captain Juan was going from aft to the bridge the mainmast fell, crushing him between the davits and the mast, and cutting his right foot off a little above the ankle. The second officer was following the captain, and, seeing the accident which had befallen him, returned to the cabin and shot himself through the head with a revolver. We passed buckets of water along, and by this means managed to reach the captain, and carried him into the smoke room, where his wounds were dressed by the doctor's assistant. About the same time four seamen were trying to pass from aft to forward, when they fell into the hold and were terribly burned. Their cries were heartrending.

In the terror which this produced one fireman stabbed himself through the breast with a dagger, and two other men threw themselves overboard. At daybreak next morning the steamer *Governor* came in sight and bore down on us. Two boats were sent, but kept too far off to be of much service. One sailor, a powerful swimmer, managed to reach one of the boats, but another poor fellow was lost in the attempt. About 2 p.m. another steamer hove in sight and sent a boat, which came much closer, and by throwing us a life-line at last succeeded in saving five or six of the crew. Captain Juan swung himself overboard with a life-buoy and tried to swim to the boat. Finding the life-buoy and a jacket he had on too much for him, he threw them off and struck out. But the heavy sea and the weakness he was suffering from loss of blood proved too much for him, and after about fifteen minutes' hard struggling, the poor fellow threw up his arms and sank. One of the passengers, Mr. Rodriguez, about the same time, with six of the crew, jumped overboard with life-buoys, but they were all lost. Mr. Gogena, our third officer, then jumped overboard, and, in a vain attempt to reach the boat, sank. The boats then left us and did not return. The steamship *Governor* steamed away about 5 p.m., the other remaining till nearly daybreak, when she went away. We passed a terrible night on the hot iron deck, our boots being nearly burned off our feet, and some of us nearly blind with the heat. We also suffered greatly from want of food and water. There were now seventeen of us remaining, including Mr. Vines (a passenger) and myself. We now began to give up all hopes of rescue. Our vessel was a complete wreck. The foremast and funnels had fallen, and the deck fallen in. About nine next morning we sighted another steamer, which proved to be the *Grantully*, bound for West Hartlepool. The chief officer (Mr. Boyle) came off to us in the lifeboat, at great risk to himself and crew, the weather at the time being very rough, with a high sea. After five hours' exertion on their part they got us safely on board. Owing to an arrangement between myself and Mr. Vines, we being the only two who spoke English, I was the first to leave the ship, Mr. Vines staying till last. We were all nearly totally blind and greatly exhausted and scorched. We cannot express the gratitude we owe to Captain Stott and his crew, who gave us clothing and treated us with every kindness.

OLLA PODRIDA.

Joking about her nose, a young lady said, "I had nothing to do with shaping it. It was a brithday present."

The death of Mr. Seng Moh, a wealthy Chinese merchant of Rangoon, is reported from Penang. He is said to have left a fortune of eight lakhs to his family.

The *Rangoon Gazette* of the 3rd ult. mentions that a rumour was current in Minhla, when the last steamer passed that town, that the Shans had completely defeated the Burmese sent to quell the rebellion. The rumour, however, was garnished with details, which seriously interfered with its probability.

Coffee planters in Coonoor are having bumper crops, if we may take that of the Hillgrove Estate as a criterion. The fortunate proprietor of this plantation has been favoured with so heavy a crop that he could not obtain sufficient labour to pick the same, and lost about ten tons in consequence.—*South of India Observer.*

It is stated that epaulettes are to be revived in the Army to give it a smart appearance. It is to be hoped that the Committee on Army Clothing will do something to improve the comfort and efficiency of our soldiers, and have not only a thoroughly useful suit of clothing for field service, but which, with a little addition, will make an ornamental and attractive dress for drill and review order.

The latest news of the quarrel between Nepaul and Thibet represents the Nepaulese as having made a complaint to China on the subject; but as soon as the passes are open, the Nepaul Durbar will probably set on foot a strong force to operate against Lhassa.—*Indian Daily News.*

A fire in the Royal Dockyard, Lisbon, broke out on the morning of the 18th December, and was not got under until two hours and a half later. The newly-constructed training-brig *Camoens* was destroyed, together with a mast-house, a boat-house, and two of the carpenters' shops. The cause of the fire has not yet been ascertained.

According to the *Moscow Gazette* negotiations are on foot between the Russian and the Persian Governments with a view to improve the communications between the two countries. Russia has already completed a road through Geok Tepe and the [illegible]bash Pass to the Persian frontiers and has assigned twenty-five thousand roubles for another branch from Geok Tepe through the Rabat Pass. What is now wanted is that Persia should continue these roads on her side of the frontier, and thus form convenient, supplementary channels for trade, which is now entirely dependent on the route through Astrabad.

A lady who had dismissed her servant took in her place a strapping lass from Roubaix, who, in point of physique, left nothing to be desired though somewhat deficient in moral sensibility. —"Young woman," said the mistress, "you shall have 300 francs a year, and I will clothe you besides." Next morning on awaking she rang for the servant. No answer. She rang again and again; still no one came. Impatient, she arose and went to her servant's room.—"Well, Catherine, did you hear me?"—"Ah! for sure," replied the robust damsel with a yawn, "I heard you well enough, but Madame said as how she was a-going to dress me, and so I waited for Madame to come."

Sir R. Cross, M.P., on the 14th December, unveiled the statue erected by public subscription to Lord Beaconsfield in front of St. George's Hall, Liverpool. In presenting the statue to the Mayor, who received it on behalf of the city, Sir Richard Cross said they were met to do honour to the memory of one of the most illustrious statesmen that England had ever seen. Some of them might differ from his political opinions, some might dispute the soundness of the motives of his policy, but there was not one present who would deny his entire devotion to his Queen, and his thorough love and self-sacrifice of everything for the benefit of his country; it was the one guiding spring and motive of his life, in order that England might maintain her dignity and her honour abroad and enjoy peace and prosperity at home.

A case of considerable interest to Insurance Companies has just come to a conclusion in Calcutta. The circumstances of the case are briefly these:—An Armenian named T. M. Balthazar obtained a policy of life insurance from the Queen Insurance Company, which he assigned to one Ramkissen for Rs. 100 in June, 1880; the latter further assigned the policy to the plaintiff, a man named Shamul Doss Khettry, for Rs. 500. On the death of Balthazar, the Queen Insurance refused to pay the amount due on the policy on the ground of fraud, asserting that Balthazar, when the policy was obtained, had stated he was a temperate man, whereas they believed he was at the time a confirmed drunkard. During the course of the case very interesting evidence was given by Drs. Birch and McLeod. Judgment was delivered in the case on Friday by Mr. Justice Pigot, who held that the defendants had established the proposition that Balthazar was a person of intemperate habits, and that the declaration made by him to the contrary effect was false. His lordship, therefore, decided the case in favour of the defendants with costs. It is said that another case arising out of very similar circumstances is to come on for trial soon.

The good people of Liverpool have been in sore perplexity for some time, about building a cathedral. They cannot agree on a site; and, even if that difficulty were settled, there seems some doubt whether sufficient funds would be forthcoming for an edifice commensurate in grandeur with the position claimed by Liverpool as the second city in the United Kingdom. Were the sum merely £100,000 or £150,000, it would soon be raised, but Liverpudlian ambition soars far higher, and half a million sterling is talked of as about the proper figure. That being an amount not likely to be subscribed offhand, Mr. James Barrow steps to the front with a suggestion of some value. He recommends that a beginning should be made with the chancel in St. Peter's churchyard, in such a position that the rest of the edifice might be added afterwards, as the leases of the surrounding property fell in. The chancel should be made a really splendid building in every way, so that even if succeeding generations did not supply a tower, transepts, and a nave of corresponding magnificence, Liverpool would still have something to be proud of. But the probability is that the very beauty of the nucleus would exercise a strong influence with the public to get the glorious fane completed as quickly as possible. At all events, the project has a sufficiently practical look about it to deserve consideration.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, 6th February.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—

Bank Bills, on demand	3/7¼
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	3/7½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/8¼
Credits, at 4 months' sight	3/8½
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/8½

ON PARIS.—

Bank Bills, on demand	4.58
Credits, at 4 months' sight	4.68

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 221

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 221

ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank, sight	72
Private, 30 days' sight	73¼

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares (Cum New Issue)—168 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—$620 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$76 per share.

North China Insurance—Tls. 1,350 per share.

Yangtsze Insurance Association—Tls. 1,000 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company, Limited—$200 per share.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 148 per share.

Canton Insurance Office, Limited—$100 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$390 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$71 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—53 per cent. premium.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—$48 premium.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Shares—25 per cent. discount.

China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited, —Par.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$84 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$150 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$124 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—Nominal.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$94 per share.

Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—$150 per share.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited —$82 per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874—Nominal.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1877—Nominal.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—Nominal.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—Par.

HONGKONG TIDE-TABLE.

7TH TO 13TH FEBRUARY, 1884.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	High Water. Hongkong Mean Time.	High Water. Height.	Low Water. Hongkong Mean Time.	Low Water. Height.
		h m	ft. in.	h m	ft. in.
Th.	7	m 7 20	1 9	m 0 28	—0 1
		5 52 a	4 8	m 10 50	1 4
F.	8	m 8 13	1 11	m 1 25	—0 8
		6 48 a	5 0	m 11 43	1 4
Sat.	9	m 8 53	2 2	m 2 19	—1 1
		7 37 a	5 4	0 45 a	1 1
S.	10	m 9 26	2 5	m 2 51	—1 4
		8 23 a	5 5	1 41 a	0 10
M.	11	m 9 57	2 8	m 3 26	—1 6
		9 7 a	5 5	2 32 a	0 7
Tu.	12	m 10 28	2 11	m 4 0	—1 5
		9 48 a	5 2	3 20 a	0 5
W.	13	m 11 0	3 1	m 4 33	—1 4
		10 26 a	4 9	4 6 a	0 4

The height of mean sea-level has been determined at 7.595 feet above zero of the tide-gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard; and the Low-water Ordinary Spring-Tides, to which datum the heights in these Tables are referred, as 5.595 feet above zero.

The heights in the Tables marked with a minus (—) sign are below Low-Water Ordinary Spring-Tides, and should be subtracted from the constants given above.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM MESSRS. FALCONER & CO.'S REGISTER.)

February 6th.

Barometer—9 A.M.	30.080
Barometer—1 P.M.	30.060
Barometer—4 P.M.	30.045
Thermometer—9 A.M.	63
Thermometer—1 P.M.	65
Thermometer—4 P.M.	64
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	61
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	62
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	61
Thermometer—Maximum	65
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	63

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

5th February, 1884.

at 4 P.M.

STATION.	Barometer red. to sea level and 32° Fahr.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rain last 24 hours.
Manila	29.89	82.4	76	ESE	3	b	—
Hongkong	29.96	56.9	79	ENE	2	og	—
Amoy	30.03	57.0	76	NE	2	o	—
Foochow	30.12	49.0	85	NE	2	c	—
Shanghai	30.16	31.5	84	NW	1	o	—
Nagasaki	30.04	—	—	N	2	—	—
Wladiwostock	30.05	11.6	—	SE	1	b	—

6th February, 1884.

at 10 A.M.

STATION.	Barometer red. to sea level and 32° Fahr.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rain last 24 hours.
Manila	30.04	81.8	73	SSW	1	bb	—
Hongkong	30.08	51.6	92	—	0	og	0.14
Amoy	30.01	55.0	86	NE	3	of	0.12
Foochow	—						—
Shanghai	30.21	38.0	94	NW	2	o	—
Nagasaki	30.15	—	—	N	4	—	0.49
Wladiwostock	30.09	11.6	—	—	0	o	—

☞ The Barometer has fallen along the Coast and remains stationary in Manila. Gradients remain about normal, but the winds are light and from various directions. The weather is fine and dry in Manila, overcast and damp at the other stations.

W. DOBERCK.

Hongkong Observatory, 6th February, 1884.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

	Previous day. at 4 p.m.	On date at 10 a.m.	On date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.96	30.08	30.01
Temperature	56.9	51.6	52.2
Humidity	79	92	77
Direction of wind	E.N.E.	—	N.N.W.
Force of wind	2	0	1
Weather	O.G.	O.G.	O.
Rain	—	0.14	—

1.—BAROMETER reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit and to the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2.—TEMPERATURE in the shade in degrees and tenths Fahrenheit.

3.—HUMIDITY in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4.—DIRECTION OF THE WIND to two points.

5.—FORCE OF THE WIND according to Beaufort Scale.

6.—STATE OF THE WEATHER: B. blue sky; C. detached clouds; D. drizzling rain; F. fog; G. gloomy; H. hail; L. lightning; O. overcast; P. passing showers; Q. squally; R. rain; S. snow; T. thunder; V. visibility; W. dew (wet).—The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the average of their signification.

7.—RAIN in inches, tenths and hundredths.

For further particulars see "Instructions for making Meteorological Observations in China" (KELLY AND WALSH, Hongkong).

W. DOBERCK.

Hongkong Observatory, 6th February, 1884.

CHOICE BRONZES.

PORCELAIN AND CLOISONNE WARE,

Hand Painted Tea and Breakfast Sets of artistic design and exquisite workmanship

CURIOSITIES.

FURNITURE, PIANOS, PICTURES.

FOR SALE OR ON HIRE.

CASSUMBHOY, Opposite City Hall. [23

S. ALGAR AND COMPANY,
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS,
RENTS COLLECTED.
BROWN, JONES & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS,
MOURNING STATIONERY, &c.,
MONUMENTS ERECTED,
6, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST. [22

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.

GOLD MEDAL,
PARIS, 1878.

Sold by all
Stationers and Dealers. [929

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, January, 1867. [20

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
HAMBURG	Saint Ideuc	Durand	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	Quick despatch.
LONDON via SUEZ CANAL	Glenroy (str.)	Geake		Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On or about 18th inst.
LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL	Hector (str.)	Billinge		Butterfield & Swire	On or about 13th inst.
MARSEILLES, via SAIGON, &c.	Oxus (str.)	Rapatel		Messageries Maritimes	On 12th inst., at Noon.
NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL	Selembria (str.)	Fowler	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	On or about 15th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO,	Loretto Fish	Hyler		Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, &c.	Tannadice (str.)	S. G. Green		Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On or about 12th inst.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,	Woosung (str.)	Hunt		Butterfield & Swire	On 14th inst., at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,	Euxine (str.)	Peters	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
BOMBAY, via STRAITS	Bangalore (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 9th inst., at 2 P.M.
ILOILO, AND SANDAKAN, &c.	Amatista (str.)	Hamlin		Russell & Co.	On 15th inst., at 5 P.M.
YOKOHAMA	Kashgar (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE, &c.	Takachiho-Maru (str.)	Nye		M. B. M. S. S. Co.	On 15th inst., at 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA	Volga (str.)	Du Temple		Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Glenfalloch (str.)	Burch	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	To-day, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	Anadyr (str.)	Tillier		Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Glenlyon (str.)	Mackinlay		Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On or about 13th inst.
MANILA via AMOY	Diamante (str.)	Cullen	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	To-morrow, at 5 P.M.
HOIHOW AND PAKHOI	Ping-on (str.)	McCaslin	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	To-morrow, Daylight.
SWATOW, AMOY, & F'CHOW.	Kwangtung (str.)	M. Young	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, Daylight.

INSURANCES.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SIEMSSEN & Co., Agents.

16th November, 1872. [12

THE CHINA MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL (FULLY SUBSCRIBED) Tls. 1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

TONG KING SING, Esq., Chairman.

CHU YU CHEE, Esq. | CHANG SU HO, Esq.

CHING TO CHAI, Esq. | YIP YU TIN, Esq.

and ten others.

HO SHEN CHEE, Esq., Secretary.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES on MARINE RISKS at Current Rates to all parts of the World.

Usual returns of Premia are made to all Contributors of Business whether Shareholders or not.

HO SHEN CHEE, Secretary.

Head Office, Hankow Road, Shanghai, 1st June, 1882. [1102

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL (SUBSCRIBED), $1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LUM SIN SANG, Esq.

BAN HUP, Esq. | YO VCHONG PENG, Esq.

CHAN LI CHOY, Esq. | Q. HOI CHUNG, Esq.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, payable at any of its Agencies.

Contributory Dividends are payable to all Contributors of Business, whether they are Shareholders or not.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, Queen's Road West, Hongkong, 14th March, 1881. [1705

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

27th March, 1876 [10

CALEDONIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1805.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire on the usual terms.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

January 1882. [958

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, at current rates.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

5th November, 1883. [2004

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

Is prepared to ACCEPT FIRST-CLASS RISKS at ½ % nett per Annum, and other INSURANCES at Current Rates.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and the Philippines.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.

27th March, 1882. [692

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, are prepared from this date to GRANT POLICIES upon FIRST-CLASS RISKS to the extent of £15,000, at the Reduced Tariff Rates.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

11th May, 1881. [14

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorized to INSURE against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.

1st January, 1882. [16

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Society, are authorized to accept FIRE RISKS at Current Rates.

BIRLEY, DALRYMPLE & Co.

Hongkong, January, 1884. [150

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE at the following Rates:—

On First-class European Tenements	at ¾ % Net per Annum.
On First-class Godowns, & Merchandise stored therein	at 1 % Net per Annum.
On Coals	at 1 % Net per Annum.
On Petroleum in licensed Godowns	at 1½ % Net per Annum.
On First-class Chinese Tenements	at 2 % Net per Annum.
On Second-class Chinese Tenements	at 2½ % Net per Annum.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Agents for Phœnix Fire Office.

5th August, 1881. [15

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST. A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

26th July, 1872. [11

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

THE Valuable BUSINESS PREMISES of Messrs. DIRCKS & Co., with large substantial Godowns, Offices, and Dwelling House with usual Outhouses, and about 120 feet Water Frontage, situated in the Treaty Port of Swatow, adjoining the Imperial Maritime Customs, and measuring about 35 mow.

For Particulars, apply to Messrs. SIEMSSEN & Co., at Hongkong and Shanghai, or to Mr. A. REIS, at Swatow, liquidator of the late firm of Messrs. DIRCKS & Co. [180

FOR SALE.

THAT large piece of GROUND, measuring about 50 mow, and known as "FERNSIGHT," with Buildings thereon, situated in Kalat, in close vicinity to the business part of Swatow. The buildings comprise Senior and Junior Hong with usual Outhouses, and are built in a most substantial manner, both being in perfect repair. They stand in beautifully laid out grounds, shaded by groves of bamboo and command a fine view of the bay and shipping.

For Particulars, apply to Messrs. SIEMSSEN & Co., at Hongkong and Shanghai, or to Mr. A. REIS, at Swatow, liquidator of the late firm of Messrs. DIRCKS & Co. [181

FOR SALE.

WACHTER'S ROYAL CHARTER CHAMPAGNE.

Purveyors to Her Majesty the Queen and to H. R. Highness the Prince of Wales by Special Appointment under a Warrant dated 7th March, 1881.

1 Dozen Quarts	$22.50.
2 Dozen Pints	$23.50.

Apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

20th November, 1883. [2102

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANCE.

By Dr. DEVAN,

With many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICE:—

In Paper Wrapper	$1.50
Neatly Bound	$2.00

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

"LEONHARDI QUELLE."

NATURAL GERMAN SELTZER WATER.

Bottled at the Seltzer-Spring near Gross Karben. In Cases of 8 Dozen Pints, $8.50 per Case.

PUSTAU & Co.,—Sole Agents.

31st January, 1883. [265

FOR SALE.

CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE, 1880, WHITE SEAL.

$19	per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$20	per case of 2 dozen pints.

GRAND VIN CHATEAU LEOVILLE.

$24	per case of 1 dozen quarts.

CHATEAU LAROSE.

$12	per case of 1 dozen quarts.

PONTET CANET.

$9.50	per case of 1 dozen quarts.

PALMER MARGAUX.

$7.50	per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$8.50	per case of 2 dozen pints.

LORMONT.

$5	per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$6	per case of 2 dozen pints.

ALSO

CUTLER PALMER & Co.'s WINES AND SPIRITS.

SIEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1884. [18

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE, 1874

HEIDSIECK & Co.'s

MONOPOLE.

CARLOWITZ & CO.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1881. [1259

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR ILOILO, SANDAKAN, AND KUDAT

THE Company's Steamship

"AMATISTA,"

Captain Hamlin, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at FIVE P.M.

No Cargo will be received later than ONE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co., General Managers.

5th February, 1884. [311

FOR HAMBURG, DIRECT.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. French Barque

"SAINT IDEUC."

Durand, Master, will load here for the above Port and will have quick despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co.

15th January, 1884. [164

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 3/3 L I I American Ship

"LORETTO FISH."

Hyler, Master, shortly due, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

28th January, 1884. [237

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship

"ANADYR,"

Captain Tillier, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, shortly after her arrival from Europe.

J. MARTIN, Acting Agent.

5th February, 1884.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship

"VOLGA,"

Captain Du Temple, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA, shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail from Europe.

J. MARTIN, Acting Agent.

5th February, 1884.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA NAGASAKI AND HIOGO.

(Passing through the INLAND SEA).

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"KASHGAR"

will leave for the above places TO-DAY, the 7th February, at NOON.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

26th January, 1884.

FOR SHANGHAI.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for CHEFOO, TIENTSIN, NEWCHWANG, HANKOW and PORTS on the YANGTSZE).

THE Steamship

"GLENFALLOCH,"

Captain Burch, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 7th instant, at NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

4th February, 1884. [297

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"KWANGTUNG,"

Captain M. Young, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 8th instant, at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers.

5th February, 1884. [309

THE AUSTRALASIA, CHINA, JAPAN & STRAITS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,

(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIAN PORTS, NEW CALEDONIA, and FIJI.)

THE Steamship

"EUXINE,"

Captain Peters, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 8th February, at FOUR P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co., General Managers.

17th January, 1884. [173

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship

"DIAMANTE,"

Captain Cullen, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 8th instant, at FIVE P.M.

Manila Cargo will not be received later than ONE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co., General Managers.

5th February, 1884. [310

STEAM TO BOMBAY VIA STRAITS.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"BANGALORE,"

will leave for the above place on SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at TWO P.M.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

2nd February, 1884. [276

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, AND ADELAIDE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND, NEW CALEDONIA, TASMANIA, AND FIJI.)

THE Eastern and Australian Steamship Company's Steamer

"TANNADICE,"

Captain S. G. Green, will be despatched as above on or about TUESDAY, the 12th February.

Parcels (all of which must be sent to our Office) will be received up to 4 P.M. on 11th February.

Contents and Value of the packages must be declared.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

10th January, 1884. [141

FOR SHANGHAI.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for CHEFOO, TIENTSIN, NEWCHWANG, HANKOW and Ports on the YANGTSZE.)

THE Steamship

"GLENLYON,"

Captain Mackinlay, will be despatched as above on or about the 13th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

5th February, 1884. [308

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"HECTOR,"

Captain Billinge, will be despatched as above on or about the 13th February.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

30th January, 1884. [167

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND.)

THE Steamship

"WOOSUNG,"

Captain Hunt, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 14th February, at FOUR P.M.

This vessel has unusually good Cabin Accommodation, situated amidships, upon the upper deck.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

15th January, 1884. [168

UNION LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"SELEMBRIA,"

Captain Fowler, will be despatched for the above Port on or about FRIDAY, the 15th February.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

29th January, 1884. [243

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"GLENROY,"

Captain Geake, will be despatched as above on or about the 16th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

4th February, 1884. [296

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, SYRIAN PORTS, NAPLES, MARSEILLES, AND PORTS OF BRAZIL AND LA PLATA;

ALSO,

BOMBAY.

ON TUESDAY, the 12th day of February, 1884, at NOON, the Company's Steamship "OXUS," Commandant Rapatel, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until NOON of 11th February, 1884.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M., on the 11th February, 1884. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

J. MARTIN, Acting Agent.

2nd February, 1884.

MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

STEAM TO NAGASAKI AND KOBE, VIA INLAND SEA.

(Taking Cargo for YOKOHAMA.)

THE "TAKACHIHO-MARU," Captain NYE, due here on or about the 11th inst., will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at FOUR P.M.

Cargo received on board and Parcels at the Office up to ONE P.M., of the day of Sailing.

No Bill of Lading signed under $2 Freight.

All Claims for Damage must be settled on board before delivery is taken, otherwise they will not be recognized.

Cargo and Passengers for Yokohama will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail Steamer at Kobe.

For further Particulars, apply at the Company's Offices, Praya Central, Ground Floor of Messrs. Russell & Co.

H. J. H. TRIPP, Agent.

7th February, 1884.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAINS, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS, will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crews of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

ANTOINETTE, Brit. bk., E. Th. Runje.—Order.
ASTERIA, Brit. brig, S. Cor.—Order.
ATALANTA, Ger. str., Pfaff.—Siemssen & Co.
FRANCISCA, Ger. bk., Goulard.—Wieler & Co.
FRIEDRICH, Ger. bk., J. P. Ulderup.—Wieler & Co.
JAPAN, Brit. str., Gardner.—D. Sassoon Sons & Co.
LORETTO FISH, Am. ship, Hylor.—Russell & Co.
LENNOX, Brit. str., Scott.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
MONGKUT, Brit. str., Loff.—Yuen Fat Hong.
M. A. DIXON, Brit. bk., J. P. Cooke.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
OCEAN, Brit. str., R. Brown.—Tung Kee.
P. U. KLAO, Brit. str., Stratton.—Yuen Fat Hong.
PINGON, Brit. str., McCaslin.—Russell & Co.
SIN KOLGA, Brit. bark, L. Bang.—Captain.
VORTIGERN, Brit. str., J. Brown.—Chinese.
WILLY, Ger. bk., C. L. Hense.—Carlowitz & Co.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877, IN HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned Agents of the above Company, are Prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at Current Rates.

PUSTAU & Co., Agents.

18th January, 1884. [192

GUARDIAN ASSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are prepared to Insure against FIRE at Current Rates.

BIRLEY, DALRYMPLE & Co.

Hongkong, January, 1884. [149

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS at ½ per Cent. Nett premium per Annum.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

20th May, 1881. [1

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are prepared from this date to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE at the Reduced Tariff Rates to the extent of $50,000 on First-class Risks.

LINSTEAD & DAVIS, Agents, Sun Fire Office.

12th May, 1881. [13

NOW ON SALE.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY,

WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

An Anglo-Chinese Dictionary, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

For comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterised Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration:—Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

A Large REDUCTION in PRICE is made to Purchasers of SIX or more Copies.

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HONGKONG
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE WYNDHAM ST.

MAIL EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, with the next American mail, left San Francisco on the 15th January, and is due here on or about the 14th February.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Diomed* left Singapore on the afternoon of the 30th January, and may be looked for here on or about the 7th February.

The E. & A. steamer *Tannadice* left Port Darwin on the 30th ult., and is due here on the 9th instant.

The Glen steamer *Glenlyon* left Singapore on the 4th, and is due here on or about the 11th instant.

The O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Nestor* left Singapore on the 5th, and is due here on or about the 13th inst.

The Australasia, China, Japan, and Straits, Steamship Company's steamer *Suez* left Sydney on the 22nd January, and may be looked for here on or about the 20th February.

POST-OFFICE NOTICES.

The Postal Guide for 1884, revised to date, will be found in the *Daily Press Directory*, p. 335 large edition, p. 633 small edition. This is the only authorized complete Summary of Postal information published in Hongkong.

☞ The authorised List of Mails issued in connection with this paper is the one published twice each day in our Extra, which is always corrected to a much later hour than that given below.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE

For Shanghai.—Per *Glenfalloch*, to-day, the 7th inst., at 11.30 A.M.

For Nagasaki, Hiogo, and Yokohama.—Per *Kashgar*, to-day, the 7th inst., at 11.30 A.M.

For Saigon.—Per *Ocean*, to-day, the 7th inst., at 4.30 P.M.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—Per *Kwangtung*, to-day, the 7th inst., at 5.00 P.M.

For Hoihow and Pakhoi.—Per *Ping-on*, to-day, the 7th inst., at 5.00 P.M.

For Saigon.—Per *Bengal*, to-day, the 7th inst., at 5.00 P.M.

For Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, &c., &c.—Per *Euxine*, to-morrow, the 8th inst., at 3.30 P.M.

For Amoy and Manila.—Per *Diamante*, to-morrow, the 8th inst., at 4.30 P.M.

For Straits and Bombay.—Per *Bangalore*, on Saturday, the 9th inst., at 1.30 P.M.

For Iloilo, Sandakan, and Kudat.—Per *Amatista*, on Friday, the 15th inst., at 4.30 P.M.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet *Oxus*, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 12th February, with Mails for the United Kingdom, Europe, and places beyond, *via* Naples; to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India (*via* Madras), the Australian Colonies, Aden, Natal and the Cape, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

HOURS FOR CLOSING THE CONTRACT MAILS.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

Day before Departure.

5 P.M., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes, except the night box, which is always open out of office hours.

Day of Departure.

7 A.M., Post Office opens.

10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.

11 A.M., Mail closes, except for Late Letters.

11.10 A.M., Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 10 cents until

11.30 A.M., when the Post Office closes entirely.

11.40 A.M., Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with Late Fee of 10 Cents until time of departure.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The following hours are observed in closing Mails, &c., by the British Contract Packet:—

Day of Departure.

NOON.—Money Order Office closes.

2.00 P.M.—Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.

3.00 P.M.—Mails closed, except for Late Letters.

3.10 P.M.—Letters may be posted with late fee of 10 cents until

3.30 P.M.—when the Post Office closes entirely.

3.40 P.M.—Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with late fee of 10 cents, until time of departure.

The Post Office declines all responsibility for Unregistered Letters containing Jewellery, &c., and, where Registration has been neglected, will make no enquiries into alleged losses of such letters.

TEA MUSTERS.

Persons who send Musters of Tea through the Post in Tins are requested to have them made flat or square instead of round, as it is impossible to pack round tins securely in the mail bags. It is believed that the tea will travel more safely in flat tins, which are not so liable as round ones to be bulged in.

4 by 3 by 1½ inches is suggested as a good size. The tins should not have sharp corners.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office are allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed $50 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

Letters containing Stamps should be registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

LOCAL AND INDIAN PARCEL POST.

1.—Small Parcels may be sent by Post at Book-Rates between Hongkong and any of the British Post Offices in China, as well as to Japan, Macao, Pakhoi, the Straits Settlements, Ceylon and India. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, weigh more than 5lbs., nor be smaller than 3 in. by 2 in. by 2 in. Such parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, *Parcel, containing no letter*, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General. In the Case of Parcels for India a declaration of contents and value is required, a printed form for which is supplied gratis. The Registration of Parcels for India and Ceylon is compulsory.

LETTERS FOR THE UNITED STATES BY SAILING SHIP.

When it is desired to forward letters to the United States by a sailing ship which is not notified as carrying a mail, it is only necessary to post the letters in the ordinary way, marked with the name of the ship, and prepaid 10 cents per half ounce as usual. The Post Office then undertakes the duty of obtaining notice of departure and despatching the correspondence. It is requested that the letters be posted if possible at least one day before the date fixed for sailing.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

Letters, per ½ oz.	10 Cents
Post Cards, each	3 Cents
Books, Patterns, and Commercial Papers, per 2 oz.	2 Cents.
Newspapers & Prices Current, each	2 Cents
Registration	10 Cents
Do. with return receipt	15 Cents

Commercial papers signify such papers as though written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge is the same as for Books, but all packets of and under 4 oz. weight are charged 5 Cents.

MONEY LETTERS.

Public attention is called to the following extract from the Hongkong Postal Guide Paragraph 60:—

"The Post Office declines all responsibility for unregistered Letters containing Bank Notes &c., and, where Registration has been neglected WILL MAKE NO ENQUIRIES into alleged losses of such letters."

EXTRACTS.

"EARLY SPRING."

[TENNYSON'S THOUSAND DOLLAR POEM.]

I.

Once more the Heavenly Power
Makes all things new,
And domes the red-plow'd hills
With loving blue;
The blackbirds have their wills,
The throstles too.

II.

Opens a door in Heaven;
From skies of glass
A Jacob's-ladder falls
On greening grass,
And o'er the mountain walls
Young angels pass.

III.

Before them fleets the shower,
And burst the buds,
And shine the level lands,
And flash the floods;
The stars are from their hands
Flung thro' the woods;

IV.

The woods by living airs
How freshly fann'd,
Light airs from where the deep,
All down the sand,
Is breathing in his sleep,
Heard by the land!

V.

O follow, leaping blood,
The season's lure!
O heart, look down and up,
Serene, secure,
Warm as the crocus-cup,
Like snow-drops, pure!

VI.

Past, future, glimpse and fade
Thro' some slight spell,
Some gleam from yonder vale,
Some far blue fell,
And sympathies, how frail,
In sound and smell.

VII.

Till at thy chuckled note,
Thou twinkling bird,
The fairy fancies range,
And, lightly stirr'd,
Ring little bells of change
From word to word.

VIII.

For now the Heavenly Power
Makes all things new,
And thaws the cold and fills
The flower with dew;
The blackbirds have their wills,
The poets too.

—*Youth's Companion*, December 13th.

COFFEE AND TEA.

Perhaps the most brilliant address which has yet been delivered at the Parkes Museum since the evening lectures have been inaugurated was that given by Dr. G. V. Poore on December 9. Sir Henry Thompson occupied the chair, and amongst the audience were to be seen Dr. Russell Reynolds, Mr. Berkeley Hill, Professor Corfield, and other distinguished medical men. The subject chosen by the lecturer was "Coffee and Tea." After stating his belief that stimulants, both alcoholic and alkaloidal, had their uses, and that we ought to be very sure of our ground before we attempt to override appetite by dogma—as the Mahomedans had done—Dr. Poore proceeded to contrast "Coffee with Tea." The cup of coffee, provided it were genuine, contained more alkaloidal stimulant than the cup of tea, and owing to the absence of tannin the action of coffee was more rapid than that of tea. The specific gravity of a cup of tea was about 1,003, that of strong coffee 1,009, and of *café-au-lait*, sweetened, 1,035. Tea was more of a pure beverage than coffee, and hence it was possible to use it as a mere luxury, for it required scarcely any digestive effort, and did not "cloy" the palate. The danger of excessive tea-drinking lay mainly in the large amount of astringent matter. This was a most potent cause of dyspepsia amongst women of the sempstress class, who frequently consumed tea which had been boiled. When the system stood in need of a stimulant there was nothing equal to a cup of strong coffee, and if it were desired to wean the drunkard from his spirits a real stimulant must be supplied, and not the sickly, bitter, unwholesome stuff which was called "coffee" in this country. In order to make good coffee the berry must be fresh roasted and ground. There was no difficulty whatever in roasting coffee, and this ought to be part of the daily routine of every well-regulated household. It was important to use enough coffee; one and a half to two ounces of coffee to a pint of water made a first-rate beverage. Elaborate coffee machines for grinding were by no means necessary. If the coffee required for breakfast were put into a common earthenware jug overnight and cold water poured upon it, it might be heated to the boiling point in the morning by being allowed to stand in a saucepan of water over the fire. Violent ebullition was thus avoided, and the aroma was preserved. Chicory and other allied bodies are in no way substitutes for coffee, for they possess no stimulant properties. Out of ninety samples of ground coffee purchased in London shops only five were found to be genuine.—*Lancet.*

THE GORILLA AT HOME.

It was said by the natives that the gorilla makes a sleeping-place like a hammock, by connecting the branches of a sheltered and thickly-leaved part of a tree by means of the long, tough, slender stems of parasitic plants, and lining it with the dried broad fronds of fern, or with long grass. This hammock-like abode may be seen at different heights, from ten to forty feet from the ground, but there is never more than one such nest in a tree. They avoid the abodes of man, but are most commonly seen in the months of September, October, and November, after the negroes have gathered in their outlying rice-crops, and have returned from the "bush" to their valleys. So observed, they are described to be usually in pairs, or if more, the addition consists of a few young ones of different ages and apparently of one family. The gorilla is not gregarious. The parents may be seen sitting on a branch resting their backs against the tree trunk munching fruit, whilst the young gorillas are at play, leaping and swinging from branch to branch with hoots or harsh cries of boisterous mirth. This rural felicity, however, has its objectionable sides, for occasionally, if not invariably, the old male, if he be seen in quest of food, is usually armed with a short stick, which the negroes aver to be the weapon with which he attacks his chief enemy, the elephant. Not that the elephant directly or intentionally injures the gorilla, but deriving its subsistence from the same source, the ape regards the great proboscidian as a hostile intruder. When, therefore, he sees the elephant pulling down and wrenching off the branches of a favourite tree, the gorilla, stealing along the bough, strikes the sensitive proboscis of the elephant with a violent blow of his club, and drives off the startled giant trumpeting shrilly with pain. In passing from one tree to another the gorilla is said to walk semi-erect with the aid of his club, but without a stick, he has been seen to walk as a man, with his hands clasped across the back of his head, instinctively balancing his forward position. If the gorilla be surprised and approached, whatever the ground may be, he betakes himself on all fours, dropping the stick, and makes his way very rapidly, with a kind of sidelong gallop, resting on the front knuckles, to the nearest tree. There he meets his pursuer, especially if his family is near and requiring his defence. No negro willingly approaches the tree in which the male gorilla keeps guard, even with a gun. The experienced negro does not make the attack, but reserves his fire in self-defence. The enmity of the gorilla to the whole negro race, male and female, is uniformly attested. Thus, when young men of the Gaboon tribe make excursions into the forest in quest of ivory, the enemy they most dread to meet is the gorilla. If they have come unawares too near him with his family, he does not, like the lion, sulkily retreat, but comes rapidly to the attack, swinging down to the lower branches, and clutching at the nearest foe. The hideous aspect of the animal, with his green eyes flashing with rage, is heightened by the skin over the orbits and eyebrows being drawn rapidly backwards and forwards with the hair erected, producing a horrible and fiendish scowl. If fired at, and not mortally hit, the gorilla closes at once upon his assailant, and inflicts most dangerous if not deadly wounds, with his sharp and powerful tusks. The commander of a Bristol trader once saw a negro at the Gaboon frightfully mutilated from the bite of a gorilla, from which he had recovered. Another negro exhibited to the same voyager a gun barrel, bent and partly flattened by a wounded gorilla in its death struggle.—*Cassell's Illustrated Natural History.*

A CURIOUS CALLING.

There are various strange callings exercised in great cities by which people earn their daily bread, and (the *Standard* says) that followed by what is termed the "waker-up" in Paris is one of them. The wakers-up are generally old men past active work, and the winter is their best season. When the nights are long and the comforts of a warm bed are apt to militate against early rising, the *réveilleur* sets out between three and four in the morning, taking his way through the suburbs adjoining the fortifications, mostly inhabited by labourers or artisans. His duty is to arouse those whose employment necessitates their being up before daybreak, and who, but for his services, might very frequently oversleep themselves. He calls them by uttering a loud whoop or cry, and waits before a house to ascertain that it has been heard, either by the opening of a window or a door, or an answer from within. Every workman pays him a sou daily for his trouble. The profession of *réveilleur*, though not of course a very remunerative one, enables, it is stated, a certain number of men, incapacitated for work by advancing years, to provide for themselves without being dependent on the charity of the public.

FATAL ELECTRIC SHOCKS.

There have been several well-authenticated instances of death by the shock of certain dynamo-electric currents, and in order to guard against such occurrences when electric lighting becomes more general, the Board of Trade have fixed the upper limit of electro-motive force at 500 volts. It is believed that above this value the current becomes fatal. There is no doubt, however, that the fatality of an electric shock depends on other factors than its potential. A recent paper by Mr W. Lant Carpenter, read before the Physical Society, showed from experiment that the resistance of the body varies very considerably with the state of the skin or outer epidermis. If it is dry the resistance amounts to thousands of ohms, if the skin has been soaked in salt and water for 20 minutes it will fall to perhaps as many hundred ohms. It follows that a person might touch the poles of a powerful dynamo when his hands are dry and get no shock, whereas if his hands were in a state of perspiration or moistened by working in solutions of sulphated of zinc or sulphuric acid, he might get a very disagreeable or even serious shock. Electric light engineers will do well to bear this fact in mind. Another matter is that discontinuity of the current has an important bearing on its fatality. Thus the gramme and similar machines have produced no fatal cases of shock, whereas the Brush machines, in which there are fewer coils and a more discontinuous current, have been the cause of several deaths in this country and abroad.—*Engineering.*

SUBSIDISED THEATRES IN PARIS.

What are erroneously called "State" theatres, but which should more accurately be termed "subsidised" theatres (seeing that they are worked by private enterprise, the manager, who is appointed by the Minister of Fine Arts, receiving only a fixed sum each year as a contribution to his expenses) now number only four—the Grand Opéra (subsidy £32,000), the Opéra Comique (subsidy £12,000), the Théâtre Francais (subsidy £9,600), and the Théâtre de l'Odéon (subsidy £4,000). The report of M. Antonin Proust upon the present position of these theatres is appended to the estimates for the Ministry of Fine Arts, and has just been laid upon the table of the Chamber of Deputies. It has already been stated that the receipts at the Paris theatres last year showed a marked falling off, and the Grand Opéra did not take so much by £4,045 as in 1881-82. The manager of the Grand Opéra is bound by the terms of his engagement to give at least two new works, with a *minimum* of six acts, every year, and M. St. Saëns's *Henri VIII*, in five acts, produced last spring, is to be followed by a ballet called *La Farandole* next month. In the course of next season the Opéra will bring out Gounod's *Sappho*, which has not been played for twenty-five years, M. Massenet's *Cid*, and M. Salvayre's *Egmont*. The value of the stage property, dresses, &c., belonging to the Opéra is given as about £190,000. The warehouses, &c., belonging to the Opéra are now so full that the manager does not know where to store the new properties. The receipts at the Théâtre Francais dropped last year from £68,000 to £59,000, and the shares allotted to the *sociétaires* were worth only £1,200 instead of £1,600, as they were at the end of the previous season. The value of the shares has, however, increased enormously within the last ten years, having been only £640 in 1872 and £800 in 1877. From October, 1882, to October, 1883, the Theatre Francais played twenty-seven pieces of the old repertory 178 times and forty-two new plays 650 times, making in all sixty-nine plays and 828 performances. The dramatic company of the Francais is made up of twenty-five *sociétaires* and thirty-two *pensionnaires*, the best known of the former being MM. Got Delaunay, Maubant, Thiron, Coquelin the elder, Febvre, Mounet-Sully, and Worms, all of whom receive full shares in payment. The only female *sociétaires* who receive full payment are Mesdames Madeleine Brohan and Jouassin. The Opéra Comique, which, with receipts of £87,000 brought in a profit of only £2,730 last year, brought out seven new works and gave ten popular representations, entailing a considerable loss. The Theatre de l'Odéon, which had a deficit of nearly £3,000, brought out nine new plays, or twenty-five acts in all, the most successful being M. Vacquerie's *Formosa*, revived seven modern plays and twenty-seven plays of the old repertory, besides giving thirty-five morning and evening performances at reduced prices.

LORD FITZWILLIAM'S OPEN TABLE.

A Sheffield paper is responsible for the following statement:—"On any Tuesday in November you, my gentle reader, may dine with Earl Fitzwilliam in his lordly hall, if you please. All you have to do is to write to his lordship's steward, and say you are coming. The November 'Tuesdays' are 'public days' at Wentworth, and the fine old custom is appreciated so much that one evening recently the earl had no fewer than fifty guests." If any of our readers doubt the statement, they may make the experiment next November."

THE PAPER MANUFACTURE IN AMERICA.

An elaborate tabular statement of the paper mills of the United States and Canada has been published in a work entitled "The Paper Mill Directory of the World." This work will appear annually, and it contains a complete catalogue of all the paper and pulp mills on the globe. The total number of mills existing is 4,463, of which 1,099 are located in the United States, 56 in Canada, 289 in England, 67 in Scotland, 205 in Italy, 555 in France, 1,108 in the German Empire, 438 in Austro-Hungary, 118 in Spain, 139 in Russia, 80 in Sweden, 44 in Norway, the remainder being scattered over various parts of the world. The mills in the United States are capable of turning out 7,213,950 lbs. of paper and pulp daily. Taking from this amount the various pulps and fibres, the actual product of paper of all grades is 5,782,400 lbs. The mills which are either idle or not as yet finished have a capacity of 260,800 lbs., so that the total possibility of production in the immediate future is 7,474,750 lbs. By adding the producing capacity of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Manitoba, the North American product is found to be 7,781,050 lbs. Massachusetts alone produces 9,000 lbs. of pasteboard, 6,000 of blotting paper, 332,800 of book and news, 57,000 for sheathing and carpet lining, 21,500 cardboard, 42,000 chemical pulp, 28,000 coloured, 11,500 paper-hangings, 12,500 hardware and cartridge, 34,200 leather board, 124,800 manilla, 1,000 straw board, 2,500 straw wrapping, 5,500 tissue and manilla tissue, 54,500 wood pulp, 19,900 wrapping, 249,400 writing—total, 1,061,300 lbs. The only State producing a larger grand total is New York, the product being 1,501,400 lbs. The only varieties not produced in New York State are bagasse pulp, made solely in Louisiana, palm fibre, a Florida product, and wood-pulp board, manufactured in Maine and Michigan.

A TRAMP'S TOUGH STORY.

"I remember a wonderful case as came under my personal observation when I wuz 'travelin'' in the East Tennessee. I struck one of them little mountain towns one time when they wuz holding country court. Every man had a bottle of moonshine, and wuz all feelin' mighty happy. Finally they got a leetle bit too hilarious, and a fight sprung up betwixt a great big duffer and a leetle bit of a wiry feller. The big duffer could 'a eat the little feller up, clothes and all, but the first thing he done was to pull one of these old pot-metal knives and jab the blade into the feller's neck. It went in right alongside the jugular, and then it bent, kinder around and under it. When the big feller went to pull it out he ripped the leetle feller's jugular right square into, and you oughter seed the blood fly. It squirted about twenty-five feet. As the leetle feller dropped everybody in the crowd cried, 'Oh, he's a goner; his jugular vein's cut,' an' they expected to see him croak inside of three seconds, but there was one of them mountain doctors there, and to look at him you'd think he didn't know a jugular vein from a trombone. 'Stand back,' said he: 'give me a chance at him,' and he elbowed his way through the crowd to where the leetle feller lay breathin' his last. He pulled out of his pocket somethin' as looked like a crooked darnin' needle, and then he fished around in the wound until he caught hold of both ends of the jugular vein and pulled 'em out. Then he tied the ends tight with a piece of thread to keep the blood from squirtin' out until an old feller in the crowd whittled down an old pipe-stem to make it fit in the jugular. When it was shaved down small enough the old doctor inserted the pipe-stem and tied the ends of the vein tight around it. In less than two minutes that little feller was on his feet and looking around for the feller that cut him.

"You mean to say he recovered?"

"Course he did, and you'll find the case recorded in the medical works. Only case of the kind ever heard of in America."

"And the pipe-stem never bothered him?"

"No; only it made him sick at the stomach at first. The stem was a good deal stronger than the kind he had been used to handlin', and it made him a leetle bit dizzy for a few days."—*Louisville Com.*

THE ROYAL COURTS OF JUSTICE CLOCK.

The new clock and bells at the Royal Courts of Justice were set going on the 17th December. The dial is 8ft. 6in. in diameter. From the pavement at a point opposite Chancery-lane a person with ordinarily good eyesight can see that the divisions (short bars of iron) marking the minutes in the outer circle of the clock-face are of the same width as the white spaces between, and any one who takes the trouble to watch the minute hand steadily for at most half a minute will see it jump forward and cover exactly either a minute bar or a half-minute space, as the case may be. By casting the iron dial in one piece the danger of segments breaking away is obviated, and strength is further given by bolting the two dials through the "drum" with strong iron tie-rods. The square ornamental drum is of gun metal. The transparent face is made up of plates of opal glass, which are set in a star-shaped iron frame-work. To illuminate the dial there are four horizontal gas pipes, with 11 jets altogether. Mr. Gillett has devised a means of regulating the gas tap by the rotation of two small wheels acting on "eccentric" calipers, so that as the days shorten, the gas (which is never quite let out) shall be turned up earlier, or, as the days lengthen, later, night by night, throughout the year. The whole of the clock works are enclosed in a sort of cupboard with glass front and sides, so that the mechanism could be studied without danger of the machinery being tampered with. The frame is of cast iron, 8ft. by 3ft. 6in., planed perfectly true; the wheels, of which the larger are 24in. in diameter, are all of gun metal, turned, cut, and polished by machinery, the pinions being cut out of solid steel. The escapement is of the kind technically known as the "double, three-legged gravity escapement," and the compensating pendulum, beating two seconds at each swing, has a rod 15ft. long, formed of zinc and iron tubes, which expanding or contracting unequally, are so arranged as to prevent changes of weather affecting the length of the pendulum. The "bob" weighs 3 cwt. The weights, composed of 63 cylindrical pieces of iron of ½-cwt. each, threaded on iron rods, have a total weight of 1 ton 11½cwt., of which 4¼cwt. serve to drive the hands, 10cwt. work the machinery which causes the hour bell to strike, and the remaining 17cwt. drive that of the quarter chimes. Steel wire ropes are employed. The chime bells are—note B, 12cwt. 14lb.; note A, 15cwt. 3qrs. 4lb.; note G, 1 ton 1cwt. 1qr.; and note D, 2 tons 7cwt. 2qrs. The hour bell giving C, is 3 tons 8cwt. Thus it will be seen that the total weight of these bells is 8 tons 4cwt. 2qrs. 18lb. The hammer head striking the big tenor bell is 18lb. in weight. The clock is guaranteed to keep time within one second per week.

[illegible] CONDITION OF MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 5th Feb., 1884.

COTTON GOODS.

American Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.95 to [illegible]
American Drills, 15lbs., per piece	$1.90 to 3.05
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 to 24, per 400 lbs.	$88.50 to 93.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 28 to 32, per 400 lbs.	$98.00 to 105.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 38 to 42, per 400 lbs.	$112.00 to 116.50
Cotton Yarn, Bombay	$73.00 to 70.50
Chintz, per piece	$1.70 to 1.75
Dyed Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$3.60 to 3.85
Dyed Brocades Shirtings, per piece	$3.53 to 3.70
Dyed Damask Shirtings, per piece	$5.50 to 5.65
English Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.55 to 2.65
English Drills, 14 lbs., per piece	$2.45 to 2.50
English Drills, 15 lbs., per piece	$2.85 to 2.90
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., per piece	$1.55 to 1.63
Grey Shirtings, 8 lbs., per piece	$1.77 to 1.95
Grey Shirtings, 8½ lbs., per piece	$1.95 to 2.22
Grey Shirtings, 9 lbs., per piece	$2.65 to 2.75
Grey Shirtings, 10 lbs., per piece	$2.97 to 3.33
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds. & 32in. 6lbs. p. pe.	$1.90 to 1.95
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds. & 33in. 7lbs. p. pe.	$1.35 to 1.70
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds. 36in. 8lbs. XO p. pe.	$1.80 to 1.85
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds. 36in. 8lbs. VV p. pe.	$2.30 to 2.35
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds. 36in. 9lbs. XX p. pe.	$2.45 to 2.50
Handkerchiefs, Blue, per dozen	$0.60 to 0.65
Handkerchiefs, Brown, per dozen	$0.55 to 0.62
Handkerchiefs, Red, per dozen	$0.63 to 0.65
Handkerchiefs, Light Red, per dozen	$0.60 to 0.78
Velvet, Black, 32 inches, per yard	$0.18 to 0.19
Velvet, Gentian, 22 inches per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velveteens, Black, per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velveteens, Gentian, per yard	$0.28 to 0.29
White Shirtings, 54 to 60 reed, per piece	$2.15 to 2.35
White Shirtings, 64 to 66 reed, per piece	$2.45 to 2.60
White Shirtings, [illegible] reed, per piece	$2.80 to 3.35
White Shirtings, [illegible] reed, per piece	$3.45 to 3.50
White Shirtings, 7,000 reed, per piece	$3.20 to 3.25
White Shirtings, AA, per piece	$1.65 to 1.70
White Shirtings, BF, per piece	$5.30 to 5.32
White Shirtings, [illegible], per piece	$3.90 to 3.95
White Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$2.45 to 2.50
White Brocades, per piece	$2.50 to 2.65

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Blankets, 4 lbs., per pair	$3.45 to 3.55
Blankets, [illegible] lbs., per pair	$3.75 to 3.85
Blankets, [illegible] lbs., per pair	$4.25 to 4.45
Blankets, 13 lbs., per pair	$5.74 to 5.75
Camlets, [illegible], per piece	$13.50 to 14.00
Camlets, [illegible], per piece	$13.50 to 14.00
Camlets, B, per piece	$14.50 to 15.00
Camlets, HHH, per piece	$16.50 to 17.00
Camlets, AAA, per piece	$16.50 to 17.00
Camlets, LLL, per piece	$13.50 to 14.00
Long Ells, FF Scarlet, per piece	$6.65 to 6.70
Long Ells, FF Assorted, per piece	$6.65 to 6.70
Long Ells, HH Scarlet, per piece	$6.65 to 7.70
Long Ells, HH Assorted, per piece	$6.65 to 6.70
Long Ells, H Scarlet, per piece	$6.65 to 6.70
Long Ells, H Assorted, per piece	$6.70 to 6.75
Lastings, DD, per piece	$13.50 to 13.20
Spanish Stripes, per yard	$0.72 to 0.73

METALS.

Iron, Nail Rod, per picul	$2.65 to 2.70
Iron, Hoop, per picul	$2.85 to 3.10
Iron, Bar, per picul	$3.30 to 3.35
Iron, Wire, per picul	$6.25 to 6.35
Lead, WB, per picul	$5.00 to 5.10
Lead, LB, per picul	$4.90 to 4.95
Lead, Hole Chop, per picul	$4.85 to 5.90
Quicksilver, English, per picul	$55.00 to 55.2
Quicksilver, American, per picul	$55.00 to 55.2
Steel, English, per tub	$3.65 to 3.75
Steel, Swedish, per tub	$4.15 to 4.25
Spelter, per picul	$5.60 to 5.65
Tin, Malacca, per picul	$33.40 to 34.50
Tin, Plates, per box	$4.90 to 4.05

PRODUCE.

Almonds, per picul	$20.00 to 23.00
Alum, 1st quality, per picul	$2.45 to 2.55
Alum, 2nd quality, per picul	$1.75 to 1.85
Bark, Camphor, per picul	$17.50 to 18.50
Bêche de Mer, per picul	$30.00 to 55.00
Bees Wax, Japan, White, per picul	$11.60 to 12.50
Bees Wax, Hankow, Yellow, per picul	$44.00 to 46.60
Bees Wax, White, per picul	$73.00 to 73.50
Birds' Nests, 1st quality, per picul	$1,650 to 2,400
Birds' Nests, 2nd quality, per picul	$650 to 730
Birds' Nests, 3rd quality, per picul	$75.00 to 200
Brimstone, per picul	$2.55 to 2.65
Buffalo Hides, Manila	$12.00 to 15.50
Buffalo Cow Hides	$7.60 to 8.00
Camphor, [illegible], per picul	$17.50 to 18.[illegible]
Camphor, Baroos, clean, per picul	[illegible]
Camphor, Refuse, per picul	[illegible]
Cardamoms, [illegible]	$125 to 145
Cardamoms, Inferior, per picul	[illegible]
Cloves, per picul	[illegible]
Coals, [illegible], per ton	—
Coals, English steam, per ton	[illegible]
Coals, Sydney, per ton	$9.25 to —
Coffee, per picul	$22.20 to 31.50
Copper, Sheathing, Japan, per picul	$20.50 to 21.00
Copper, Rod, Japan, per picul	$23.70 to 34.00
Copper, Nails, per picul	$23.50 to 23.80
Cotton, Bombay, per picul	$15.50 to 16.30
Cotton, Calcutta, per picul	$17.00 to 17.80
Cotton, Ningpo, per picul	$18.20 to 18.60
Cotton, Shanghai, per picul	$16.40 to 17.50
Cotton, Shantung, per picul	$16.20 to 16.80
Cotton, Tientsin, per picul	$17.00 to 17.60
Cotton, Tungchow, per picul	$17.50 to 18.30
Cotton Seeds, Saigon	$4.20 to 4.30
Cotton Seeds, Siam	$4.10 to 4.20
Cuttlefish, Japan	$22.50 to 23.00
Cuttlefish, Japan, without bones, p. pl.	$15.50 to 16.50
Cuttlefish, Chinchew, per picul	$26.00 to 27.50
Dates, Black, per picul	Tls. 2.8.0 to 3.0.5
Dates, Red, per picul	Tls. 2.2.5 to 2.4.0
Dried Lily Flowers	$7.85 to 8.15
Elephant's Teeth, 4 to 5 pieces	$250 to 300
Elephant's Teeth, 7 to 8 pieces	$200 to 220
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs.	$1.48 to 1.58
Flour, American, per barrel of 100 lbs.	$3.10 to 3.30
Flour, American, per barrel of 200 lbs.	$6.20 to 6.35
Fungus	$30.00 to 30.50
Flints, per picul	$0.50 to 0.63
Ginseng, American, 1st quality, p. picul	$200 to 285
Ginseng, American, 2nd quality, p. picul	$160 to 210
Hams, Ordinary, per picul	Tls. 17.7.0 to 18.0.0
Hams, Superior, per picul	Tls. 29.5.0 to 31.0.0
Hemp, Hankow, per picul	$10.50 to 12.00
Hemp, Siam, per picul	$10.40 to 11.00
Isinglass, Japan, per picul	$34.00 to 41.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality, per picul	$4.00 to 5.20
Melon Seeds, 2nd quality, per picul	$4.50 to 4.65
Mushrooms, per picul	$33.00 to 46.50
Mussels, Dry Siam large, per picul	$8.95 to 9.10
Mussels, Dry Siam middle, per picul	$7.25 to 7.45
Mussels, Dry Siam small, per picul	$6.15 to 6.35
[illegible]	6.20 to 6.45
Peas, White, per picul	$2.05 to 2.15
Peas, Green, per picul	$1.93 to 2.09
Peas, Black, per picul	$1.51 to 1.55
Peas, Yellow, per picul	$1.36 to 1.37
Peas, [illegible], per picul	$1.81 to 1.83
Pearl [illegible]	[illegible]
Potato [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], per picul	[illegible]
Rhinoceros Horn, per picul	$2,500 to 4,000
Rhinoceros Horn, Mother, per picul	$2,000 to 2,400
Rice, Siam, No. 1, per picul	$1.95 to 1.96
Rice, Siam, No. 2, per picul	$1.82 to 1.83
Rice, Siam, milled No. 1, per picul	$1.82 to 1.83
Rice, Siam, milled No. 2, per picul	$1.67 to 1.68
Rice, Saigon, No. 1, per picul	$1.87 to 1.90
Rice, Saigon, Hemp bags	$1.75 to 1.76
Rice, Saigon, Straw bags	$1.71 to 1.72
Rice, Japan	$2.10 to 2.70
Saltpetre, per picul	$5.95 to 6.25
Seaweed, Green, per picul	$1.95 to 2.10
Seaweed, Cut, per picul	$2.75 to 2.90
Sesamum, White, per picul	$3.85 to 3.95
Sesamum, Black, per picul	Tls. 2.4.5 to 2.5.5
Sharksfins, per picul	$35.00 to 60.00
Shellfish, Japan, per picul	$27.00 to 30.00
Shellfish, California, per picul	$11.50 to 12.00
Stockfish, per picul	$5.00 to 6.50
Straits Produce, &c.—	
Betel Nut, per picul	$4.17 to 4.2
Pepper, White, per picul	$21.70 to 22.00
Pepper, Black, per picul	$13.50 to 13.90
Rattan, Straits, per picul	$5.30 to 5.5
Rattans, Bangar, per picul	$4.35 to 4.65
Sandal Wood, Malabar, per picul	$4.30 to 4.85
Sandal Wood, South Seas, per picul	$21.50 to 22.55
Sapan Wood, Manila, per picul	$1.45 to 1.65
Sapan Wood, Siam, per picul	$2.25 to 2.35
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 1, p. pcl.	$7.50 to 8.05
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 2, p. pcl.	$6.75 to 6.93
Sugar, Shek-lung, Brown, per picul	$4.25 to 4.30
Sugar Candy, Shek-lung, per picul	$8.90 to 9.08
Sugar Candy, Foochow, per picul	$9.65 to 9.7[illegible]
Sugar Candy, Swatow, White, per picul	$8.75 to 7.80
Vermicelli, Tientsin, per picul	$7.50 to 7.70
Wheat, Tientsin, per picul	$2.15 to 2.20
Wheat, Japan, per picul	$2.15 to 2.20
Wood Oil, per picul	Tls. 6.3.[illegible] to 6.4.0
Window Glass, per box	$3.65 to 3.70

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
HONGKONG.						
STEAMERS.						
Actie	Feb. 5	Ravsbech	Dan. str	218	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Amatista	Feb. 4	Hunlin	Brit. str	522	Russell & Co	Kulat
Atalanta	Feb. 1	G. G. Pfaff	Ger. str	731	Siemssen & Co	
Anton	Jan. 26	Schroder	Ger. str	395	Wieler & Co	
Bangalore	Feb. 1	[illegible]	Brit. str	1399	P. & O. S. N. Co	Bombay
Bellona	Feb. 6	W. Schaefer	Ger. str	789	Siemssen & Co	
Bengal	Jan. 27	G. Roy	Brit. str	1383	Chinese	
Cassandra	Jan. 29	Lindemann	Ger. str	1007	Siemssen & Co	
Castellano	Jan. 23	Bengoechea	Span. str	212	Remedios & Co	
[illegible]	Jan. 25	[illegible]	Ger. str	643	Yuen Fat Hong	
Chollerton	Jan. 21	James Clark	Brit. str	1733	Siemssen & Co	
Diamante	Jan. 29	Callen	Brit. str	514	Russell & Co	Manila
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Span. str	222	Remedios & Co	
Euxine	Jan. 13	J. B. Peters	Brit. str	977	Russell & Co	Melbourne
[illegible]	—	[illegible]	Brit. str	117	H. & W. Dock Co.	
Fooksang	Jan. 23	[illegible]	Brit. str	999	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Shanghai
Glenfalloch	Feb. 3	[illegible]	Brit. str	1418	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Shanghai
[illegible]	Jan. 29	[illegible]	Ger. str	917	Captain	
Hainan	Nov. 25	[illegible]	Brit. str	231	Afong	
Hankow	—	[illegible]	Brit. str	[illegible]	Butterfield & Swire	Canton
[illegible]	—	[illegible]	Brit. str	[illegible]	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Laid up
Japan	Feb. 1	[illegible]	Brit. str	1375	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	
Kashgar	Feb. 3	Webber	Brit. str	1515	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
Kiukiang	—	[illegible]	Brit. str	1011	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
[illegible]	—	[illegible]	Brit. str	238	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Kwangtung	Feb. 5	J. Young	Brit. str	674	Douglas Lapraik & Co	Coast Ports
Lennox	Feb. 2	Scott	Brit. str	1337	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Mongkut	Feb. 3	L. Goff	Brit. str	853	Yuen Fat Hong	
Moray	Jan. 20	Duncan	Brit. str	1137	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] str	[illegible]	A. R. Marty	
[illegible]	Jan. 25	[illegible]	Brit. str	845	Chinese	
Ocean	Jan. 31	R. S. Brown	Brit. str	1039	[illegible] Kee & Co	
[illegible]	Jan. 31	H. Stratton	Brit. str	1011	Yuen Fat Hong	
Pilot Fish	Nov. [illegible]	[illegible]	Siam. str	57	Remedios & Co	
[illegible]	Jan. 11	[illegible]	Brit. str	575	Russell & Co	Pakhoi
Posang	Jan. 19	[illegible]	Brit. str	957	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
[illegible]	—		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Steamboat Co	Canton
Remus	Dec. 23	[illegible]	Span. str	635	Dana, Melbye & Co	
Sea Gull	—	[illegible]	Amr. str	[illegible]	C. Traders' Insurance Co	
[illegible]	Nov. 15	Taylor	Brit. str	1092	Russell & Co	New York
[illegible]	Feb. 6	Bamford	Brit. str	1565	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
[illegible]	Jan. 27	P. Schuldt	Ger. str	673	Wieler & Co	
[illegible]	Oct. 17	A. S. Roe	Dut. str	137	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
[illegible]	Jan. 19	J. Brown	Brit. str	879	Chinese	
Whampoa	Jan. 30	Williams	Brit. str	1109	Butterfield & Swire	
White Cloud	—	A. Dunning	Brit. str	[illegible]	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Macao
Woosung	Feb. 6	Hunt	Brit. str	1109	Butterfield & Swire	
[illegible]	—	—	Brit. str	[illegible]	Chinese	
[illegible]	Feb. 3	Andrew	Chi. str	761	C. M. S. N. Co	
SAILING VESSELS.						
Antioch	Nov. 25	J. Wyman	Amr. bk	856	Order	
Antoinette	Jan. 7	E. Th. Banje	Brit. bk	884	Order	
Anton Gunther	Jan. 30	[illegible]	Ger. bk	459	Melchers & Co	
Astoria	Sept. 26	Samuel Cox	Brit. bk	211	Order	
Bonnie Lassie	Feb. 8	E. Clarke	Brit. bk	[illegible]	Gilman & Co	
Charley	Jan. 22	Cheetham	Brit. bk	359	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Colona	Dec. 20	C. M. Noyes	Amr. bk	832	Melchers & Co	
Dakota	Jan. 2[illegible]	Gilkey	Amr. sh	1297	Order	
Francisca	Jan. 7	Goubard	Ger. bk	338	Wieler & Co	
Friedrich	Dec. 31	Ulderup	Ger. bk	672	Wieler & Co	
Hayda Brown	Oct. 15	Havener	Amr. bk	822	Russell & Co	
Hedvig	Feb. 5	J. Norquay	Brit. bk	375	Chinese	
Hercules	Feb. 5	Lincoln	Amr. sh	1215	Order	
Jupiter	Dec. 25	C. Johannsen	Rus. bk	680	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	London
Loretto Fish	Feb. 3	Hyler	Amr. sh	1544	Russell & Co.	S. Francisco
M. A. Dixon	Jan. 21	J. P. Cooke	Brit. bk	315	Ed. Schellhass & Co.	
Marie Louise	Jan. 21	Behring	Ger. bk	915	Melchers & Co	
May	Feb. 6	Forbes	Brit. bkn	237	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Montiara	Jan. 9	J. H. Scherrl	Ger. sch	74	Siemssen & Co	
Mount Lebanon	Sept. 14	C. H. Nelson	Brit. bkn	530	Chinese	
Nellie May	Nov. 30	A. Austin	Amr. bk	664	Order	
N. Gibson	Nov. 7	P. C. Bailey	Amr. bk	704	Borneo Co., Limited	
Paul Riviere	Jan. 29	Mulleas	Amr. sh	1787	Captain	
Penobscot	Jan. 21	O. G. Eaton	Amr. bk	1037	Russell & Co	
Queen of India	Jan. 22	Maher	Brit. bk	391	Butterfield & Swire	
Quickstep	Feb. 1	Jacobsen	Am. sch	402	Russell & Co	
Rachel	Feb. 3	Robt. Affleck	Brit. bk	232	Chinese	
Ramier	Feb. 4	Savary	Fren. bk	289	Carlowitz & Co	
Sarah	Dec. 4	H. Johannsen	Amr. bk	628	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Sin Kolga	Jan. 27	L. Baug	Brit. bk	541	Captain	
Spartan	July 26	Vincent	Am. sch	85	W. H. Ray	
Star of China	Feb. 4	Chas. Smith	Brit. bk	794	Captain	
St. Ideuo	Nov. 30	Durand	Fren. bk	333	Carlowitz & Co	Hamburg
Tartar	Jan. 7	H. Moldt	Ger. bk	256	Melchers & Co	
Three Brothers	Jan. 18	H. Kahlck	Brit. bk	366	Chinese	
Titan	Dec. 24	C. H. Norris	Amr. sh	1175	Captain	
Twilight	June 8	Warland	Amr. sh	1263	Captain	
Walls Castle	Jan. 25	Kenneth	Brit. bk	626	Lane, Crawford & Co	
W. [illegible]	Jan. 20	W. Oltz	Ger. bk	512	Order	
Wild Wood	Sept. 23	Sawyer	Amr. bk	1095	Russell & Co	
Willy	Jan. 6	C. L. Henne	Ger. bk	860	Carlowitz & Co	
MACAO.						
Kiang-ping	—	Holmes	Chi. str.	360	C. M. S. N. Co	
Fot-sai	—	Lafavour	Brit. str	115	H., C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
WHAMPOA.						
Shun On	Dec. 14	Blumenberg	Ann. str	136	Chinese	
AMOY.						
IN PORT ON 1ST FEBRUARY, 1884.						
Andraklos	Dec. 11	Murray	Brit. bk	400	Boyd & Co	
Assens	Jan. 18	Vandel	Dan. bk	255	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Chloris	Nov. 4	M. Jatzen	Ger. bk	311	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Galveston	Dec. 31	H. Stuckel	Ger. bk	619	Pasedag & Co	
Johann Carl	Nov. 30	E. Ploeger	Ger. sch	141	Pasedag & Co	
Milton	Jan. 13	Kreger	Nor. bk	467	H. A. Petersen & Co	
SHANGHAI.						
IN PORT ON 2ND FEBRUARY, 1884.						
A. E. Sleeper	Oct. 29	Sleeper	Amr. bk	463	Russell & Co	
Almstia	Jan. 8	Lipham	Amr. bk	387	Morris & Co	
Chihaya Maru	Jan. 22	Murray	Jap. bk	441	M. B. Kwaisha	
Chingtah	Jan. 10	Taylor	Chi. bk	472	C. M. S. N. Co	
Claro Babuyan	Jan. 5	Dick	Brit. bk	353	Russell & Co	
Flodden	Aug. 20	—	Brit. bk	—	J. A. Mitchell	
F. P. Litchfield	Jan. 11	Stalling	Amr. bk	1041	Adamson, Bell & Co	
George	Oct. 18	Grant	Brit. bk	895	Adamson, Bell & Co	
H. E. Tapley	Jan. 15	Finlayson	Brit. bk	900	Russell & Co	
Jerfalcon	Jan. 3	Bentley	Brit. sch	287	Morris & Co	
John Potts	Jan. 30	Cargill	Brit. bk	373	Morris & Co	
K'masako Maru	Jan. 25	Elles	Jap. bk	464	M. B. Kwaishia	
Loong Wha	Jan. 24	Lord	Brit. sch	371	Morris & Co	
Minna	Dec. 26	Lass	Brit. bk	431	Nils Moller	
Omera	Jan. 17	Brown	Brit. bk	480	Morris & Co	
Satsuma	Jan. 27	Morrison	Brit. bk	361	Morris & Co	
Sea Swallow	Jan. 31	Way	Brit. bk	332	Lewis & Hopkins	
Stephan	Jan. 10	Trompetter	Ger. sh	1223	Melchers & Co	
FOOCHOW.						
IN PORT ON 26TH JANUARY, 1884.						
Friedrich	Jan. 25	Moos	Ger. sch	295	J. P. Cowles, Jr.	Takao
YOKOHAMA.						
IN PORT ON 25TH JANUARY, 1884.						
Alma	Nov. 10	Brassey	Am. sch	45	J. D. Carroll & Co	
Black Diamond	Oct. 2	Boyd	Ger. bk	670	P. Bohm	
Cross Hill	Nov. 23	Smith	Brit. bk	1019	H. McArthur	
Diana	Oct. 28	Peterson	Am. sch	77	Master	
E. v. Beaulieu	Nov. 26	Oetting	Ger. bk	336	Grosser & Co	
Guam	Aug. 23	Marns	Brit. sch	204	Master	
Guiding Star	Jan. 10	Schnitger	Brit. bk	312	J. E. Collyer & Co	
Helena	Nov. 6	Busk	Brit. sch	60	Captain	
Iceberg	Dec. 27	Carver	Amr. sh	1135	C. & J. Trading Co	
Jon. Harkness	Dec. 20	Amesbury	Amr. bk	1373	Smith, Baker & Co	
Liza	Nov. 9	Weston	Am. sch	70	J. D. Carroll & Co	
Mary C. Bohm	Nov. 23	Baade	Ger. sch	48	P. Bohm	
Nemo	Oct. 23	Ridderbjolke	Rus. sch	128	Ginsburg	
Otsego	Nov. 1[illegible]	Evalt	Brit. sch	46	Captain	
Rose	Nov. 11	Wilson	Rus. sch	53	R. Clarke	
Sarbalien	Nov. 17	Johnson	Rus. sch	52	R. Clarke	
Stella	Nov. 17	Isaacs	Rus. sch	40	F. Rots & Co	

VESSEL.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
NAGASAKI.						
IN PORT ON 23TH JANUARY, 1884.						
Ben Nevis	Jan. 12	Mackie	Brit. sh	1060	Holme, Ringer & Co	
Kanagawa M'ru	Jan. 23	Eckstrand	Jap. bk	1184	M. B. M. Co	
Gitanilla	Jan. 22	Taylor	Brit. bk	472	Holme, Ringer & Co	
Rambler	Jan. 24	King	Amr. bk	1018	Holme, Ringer & Co	Hongkong
Sea Swallow	Jan. 19	Way	Brit. bk	332	Chinese	
Sooloo	Jan. 23	Baikie	Brit. bk	472	Holme, Ringer & Co	
MANILA.						
IN PORT ON 19TH JANUARY, 1884.						
Anglesea	Nov. 27		Brit. bk	979	Smith, Bell & Co	New York
Evie Reed	Dec. 4		Amr. bk	714	Peele, Hubbell & Co	States
Granite State	Dec. 18		Amr. sh	1634	Peele, Hubbell & Co	
J. G. Pendleton	Jan. 3		Amr. bk	958	Peele, Hubbell & Co	
J. W. G'meister	Dec. 10		Ger. sh	1018	Macleod & Co	
Luzon	Dec. 13		Amr. sh	1391	Peele Hubbell & Co	New York
Mary E. Russell	Dec. 30		Amr. bk	575	Smith, Bell & Co	
Meteor	Dec. 27		Ger. bk	595	Peele, Hubbell & Co	
Pepita	July 12		Span. bk	512	J. Reyes & Co	
Sooloo	Oct. 29		Amr. sh	963	Ker & Co	States
Titania	Dec. 9		Brit. sh	879	Peele, Hubbell & Co	
W. H. Lincon	Dec. 8		Amr. sh	1727	Peele, Hubbell & Co	New York
CEBU.						
Bonito	—		Ger. bk	524	Macleod & Co	Hongkong
Theodor Ruger	Dec. 18		Ger. sh	1629	Macleod & Co	
ILOILO.						
Betty Wendt	Dec. 29		Ger. bk	476	Inchausti & Co	Manila
Gustav	Dec. 19		Ger. bk	677	Martin, Dyce & Co	
Kelvardale	Dec. 31		Brit. bk	1190	Ker & Co	New York
Ramier	Dec. 24		Fren. bk	280	Heskyn & Co	Hongkong
BANGKOK.						
IN PORT ON 26TH JANUARY, 1884.						
Advance	Jan. 22	Dethlefsen	Siam. bk	333	Poh Seng	
Bua Pan	Mar. 2	—	Siam. sh	574	Poh [illegible]	Laid up
Barra Noorfol	Nov. 8	—	Siam. bk	340	Chinese	
Cattarelia	Nov. 22	Bozzo	Ital. bk	810	Borneo Co., Limited	
China	Mar. 8	—	Siam. bg	199	[illegible] Pan	
Confucius	Oct. 30	Simpson	Siam. sch	253	Sin [illegible] Hong	
C'ron K[illegible]	Dec. 13	[illegible]	Siam. bk	(8)	Chinese	
C'ron Wattana	Jan. 23	Ulrich	Siam. sh	653	Low Mah Teng	
Diamond City	Jan. 24	Spencer	Siam. bk	231	Poh Chin Soo	
Eng Leo	Nov. 18	Gomard	Siam. bk	329	Poh Choo	
Envoy	May 24	Hofft	Siam. bk	330	Hong-moh	
Falcon	Aug. 23	Evans	Siam. bk	338	Kwong Hong	Java
Fortune	Oct. 23	Soderstrom	Siam. bk	447	Poh Watt	
Frotelli Doze	Jan. 12	Mazzano	Ital. bk	602	Borneo Co., Limited	
Goliah	Nov. 22	de la Roche	Siam. bk	542	Poh Sian	
Hoi Cheong	Jan. 13	Plottner	Brit. bk	325	Hook Poh	
Heng Seng	Oct. 14	Reynolds	Siam. bk	515	Chinese	
Kim Chye Seng	Oct. 5	Chinese	Siam. sch	233	Cheang Tit	
K. H. Cheong	Sept. 8	Likeng	Siam. sch	175	Cheang Pow	
Lucky	Nov. 1[illegible]	Sequeira	Siam. bk	424	Chinese	
Mercury	May 14	Hennings	Siam. bg	102	Chinese	
Meridian	Nov. 11	—	Siam. bk	294	Poh Choo	
Rapid	Sept. 26	Steinbring	Siam. bk	429	Wang Lee	
San Francisco	Jan. 19	Oltmanns	Ger. sch	251	P. T. & Co	
Starlight	Oct. 16	Moller	Siam. bk	570	Poh Tek	

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

NAME.	RIG.	GUNS	H.P.	CAPTAIN.	WHERE AT
Albatross	screw sloop	4	840	Com. Hicks	Shanghai
Audacious	double-screw iron frigate	14	4330	Captain R. E. Tracey	Hongkong
Champion	corvette	14	2340	Captain Powlett	Shanghai
Cleopatra	corvette	14	2610	Capt. H. N. Hippisley	Amoy
Cockchafer	gunboat	4	470	Lt.-Com. R. L. Groome	Shanghai
Curacoa	corvette	14	2540	Captain Austruther	Shanghai
Daring	composite sloop	4	920	Com. Laurence Ching	Pakhoi
Esk	double-screw gunboat	3	340	In reserve	Hongkong
Espoir	gunboat	4	455	Lieut.-Com. Gamble	Chinkiang
Flying Fish	sloop	4	840	Capt. J. F. L. P. Maclear	Hongkong
Fly	double-screw gun-vessel	4	490	Com. John Hope	Hongkong
Foxhound	gunboat	4	470	Lieut.-Com. McQuhae	Foochow
Kestrel	double-screw gun-vessel	4	330	Commander E. Hotham	Tientsin
Linnet	gunboat	5	1050	Commander G. W. Hill	Hongkong
Magpie	surveying vessel	3	600	Com. Hon. F. Vereker	Penang
Merlin	composite gunboat	4	430	Lt.-Com. R. B. C. Brenton	Hongkong
Midge	double-screw gun-vessel	4	470	Act.-Com. V. Tisdall	Ningpo
Pegasus	sloop	6	970	Com. Bickford	Singapore
Sapphire	corvette	12	2360	Capt. J. R. T. Fullerton	Nagasaki
Swift	double-screw gun-vessel	5	1010	Commander Collins	Hongkong
Tweed	double-screw gunboat	3	340	In reserve	Canton
V. Emanuel	receiving ship	20	—	Commodore Cuming	Hongkong
Vigilant	paddle despatch-vessel	2	1230	Lt.-Com. T. E. Maxwell	Hongkong
Wivern	turret-ship	4	1450	In reserve	Hongkong
Zephyr	gunboat	4	530	Lt.-Com. C. K. Hope	Singapore

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA AND JAPAN STATION.

NAME.	FLAG.	GUNS.	H.P.	CAPTAIN.	WHERE AT
Abrook	Russian gunboat	7	300	Captain Schanz	Yokohama
Adonis	French gunboat	5	250	Commander Caillard	Saigon
Alert	American corvette	4	150	Commander L. Kempff	Kobe
Char	French gunboat	—	—	Commander Lafon	Hongkong
Cristo. Colombo	Italian corvette	—	—	Captain Accinni	Hongkong
Drac	French transport	—	—	Captain Ferrat	Hongkong
Duguay-Trouin	French corvette	—	—	Captain Muret de Pagnac	Hongkong
Enterprise	American corvette	6	900	Commander Barker	Shanghai
Ermak	Russian transport	—	80	Captain Koltchan	Vladivostock
Essex	American gun-vessel	6	1200	Capt. McCormack	Canton
Hamelin	French cruiser	—	—	Capt. Roustan	Tonquin
Gornostai	Russian gunboat	7	80	Commander Stark	Vladivostock
Iltis	German gunboat	8	100	Commander Klausa	Shanghai
Juniata	American corvette	8	—	Com. P. F. Harrington	Shanghai
Kersaint	French sloop	—	375	Commander Beaumont	Hongkong
La Victorieuse	French frigate	14	750	Captain D. de la Batie	Hongkong
Leipzig	German corvette	16	4800	Captain Herbig	Cruising
Lutin	French gunboat	4	100	Captain Rouvier	Hongkong
Monocacy	American gunboat	6	700	Commander C. S. Cotton	Shanghai
Morge	Russian gunboat	7	80	Commander Boyle	Nagasaki
Naesdnik	Russian corvette	13	250	Captain Kalagerass	Hongkong
Nerpa	Russian gunboat	7	80	Commander Valroudt	Vladivostock
Opritchnik	Russian cruiser	13	250	Capt. B. Ivashentzoff	Shanghai
Palos	American gunboat	6	200	Lieut.-Commander Green	Tientsin
Richmond	American frigate	14	800	Captain Skerrett	Shanghai
Skobeleff	Russian corvette	—	—	Captain Blanodareff	Nagasaki
Sobol	Russian gunboat	7	80	Commander Boyle	Nagasaki
Stosch	German corvette	19	700	Captain von Buchholtz	Shanghai
Tamega	Portuguese gunboat	—	—	Capt. da Costa Cabral	Macao
Tongous	Russian gunboat	—	—	Commander Heck	Vladivostock
Tourville	French frigate	27	—	Captain Bose	Hongkong
Triomphante	French ironclad	14	—	Captain Baux	Hongkong
Velasco	Spanish cruiser	—	—	Capt. T. M. Warleta	Manila
Villars	French corvette	15	600	Captain Dewatre	Hongkong
Volta	French cruiser	—	—	Captain Fournier	Hongkong
Wolf	German gunboat	4	340	Commander von Raven	Canton

CANTON GUNBOAT SQUADRON.

NAME.	FLAG AND RIG.	GUNS	TONS	H.P.	COMMANDER.	STATION.
An-lan	Viceroy's gunboat	7	250	75		Hongkong
Chee-hing	Revenue cruiser	2	30	20	—	—
Chien-jui	Revenue cruiser	3	80	17	—	Hongkong
Chien-to	Viceroy's gunboat	7	250	75	J. Stewart	Canton
Ching-tsing	Viceroy's gunboat	4	180	60	F. Bessard	—
Chop-sai	Viceroy's gunboat	—	—	—	—	—
Hai-chong-ching	Viceroy's gunboat	—	—	—	—	—
Hai-king-ching	Viceroy's gunboat	—	—	—	—	—
Hoi-tung-hung	Viceroy's gunboat	—	—	—	Leung Yiu Ting	Canton
Peng-chao-hai	Revenue cruiser	4	562	125	Chow Shoi	—
Quang-on	Viceroy's gunboat	1	120	40	Lie-ping-tie	Canton
San Hang	Viceroy's gunboat	—	—	—	Yang Yung Lin	—
Tching-on	Viceroy's gunboat	2	120	40	Chinese Admiral	Bogue Forts
Tching-po	Viceroy's gunboat	3	100	40	Ching	Bogue Forts

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